THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH MARCH.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN has caused the following farewell letter to be addressed to Mr. J. B. Knight:

Bengal Secretariat, *March* 26 1881.—Dear Mr. Knight—The Lieutenant-Governor has learnt from this morning's papers that you are on the eve of departure for England. Sir Ashley Eden has desired me to take this opportunity to write and acknowledge on his behalf the valuable services which you have rendered to Government. As a member of the Legislative Council, as one of the Board of the Port Trust, as Justice of the Peace Honorary Magistrate, and as a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the Town, you have for many years past, most ungrudgingly given, both to the town and Government, the benefit of your large experience and sound judgment.

The Lieutenant-Governor, I am to say, cannot help feeling that the confidence and good understanding which now exist between Government and the trades of Calcutta, are, to a great extent attributable to your moderate and wise counsels and wholesome influence.

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that you may return to this country and continue to give the Government the assistance which you have always been so ready to afford it.—I am, &c.,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to Govt., Bengal.

J. B. KNIGHT, Esq., C.I.E.

This graceful letter does honour to both the writer and the recipient of it.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN also paid Mr. Knight the compliment of a farewell visit. He called at his house, but missing him there met him and Mrs. Knight on board the steamer by which they left. There is a touch of sincerity in this act of grace, which we cannot too highly admire.

IN THE First Chamber of the Dutch Parliament the Minister for Foreign Affairs said in reply to a question that it was necessary for the Government in the interests of the Netherlands, to observe neutrality in the Transvaal, and that no mediation was possible without the consent of the belligerents. Holland had not ceased to use her influence with England, in order to bring the war to a termination, and the British Government was aware that she was willing to act with that object.

THERE WAS an enthusiastic demonstration in honour of Victor Hugo's attainment of the age of eighty. A procession of deputations from Paris and the provinces passed his house in the Avenue d'Eylau, and cheered him enthusiastically. The deputations were joined by large crowds, the number being variously estimated at from 100,000 to 300,000. Addresses were presented by the Paris Municipality and other bodies, to which M. Hugo replied, and afterwards a great musical and literary festival was held in the Trocadero, at which M. Louis Blanc presided. At night there was a Victor Hugo concert at the Conservatoire, and at many of the theatres verses were recited in his honour. There was a special performance at the Gaitie, after ten years' interval, of the drama of "Lucretia Borgia," in which Madame Favart appeared in the part of Lucretia.

MR. PARNELL has addressed the following letter, dated Paris, 24th inst., to M. Victor Hugo:—

"The nobleness of your heart, your profound sympathy for the sufferings of the human race, your numerous pleadings for oppressed nations, all these characteristic features of your long and glorious career are so many encouragements to me to seek your powerful intervention in defence of the unfortunate Irish people. The Irish question is no question of sect. In its present condition it is purely a social question. It is the cause of five millions of labourers struggling for the right to live by their labour on their native soil, struggling for justice against a small but privileged class—a class foreign by extraction, foreign in its aspirations, and supported in its injustice and tyranny by the armed force of an equally foreign nation. What have been the results of the rule of that class? The history of famines succeeding each other in frightful manner and devouring generation after generation is there to answer. No human language can depict the misery and suffering of which all, even the youngest of us, have been the unfortunate witnesses. Millions of Irishmen have been expelled from their cabins and left to the most fearful despair. Hundreds of thousands have perished miserably by hunger, and that in a country abundantly provided with every kind of sustenance. Half our population is constantly menaced with famine, while 10,000 landlords, many of whom have never seen Ireland, lead a heedless life of luxury and disorder, thanks to a barbarian law which enables them to confiscate the products of its labour. We are struggling against the system which has produced these horrors. It is to put an end to it once for all that we appeal to the consciences of all honest men, without distinction of creed, party, or nationality; it is to that end that we ask them to aid us in representing to England the odious character of her conduct towards us—in recommending her, in short, to do justice to our people. As to you, honoured Sir, who have so well roused the sympathy of the human race for *'les miserables,'* we feel that our appeal will go straight to your heart and we are sure that you will raise your voice in favour of a brave but unfortunate nation."

Even the worst enemies of the Permanent Settlement cannot say that there is a parallel of this state of things in Bengal, and yet comparisons are often made by ignorant and malicious critics between Bengal and Ireland.

A PURSE is being raised for General Grant. New York has subscribed $250,000, and Philadelphia $100,000.

TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

CANDAHAR, PISHIN, AND QUETTA.

The Marquis of Lansdowne asked the Under-Secretary for India whether, in the event of the Government determining to withdraw the troops now occupying Candahar, any forces would be retained at Pishin, and whether he was prepared before the debate on Candahar to state what were the intentions of the Government with regard to the occupation of Quetta. Viscount Enfield said it was the wish and the intention of the Government that the troops should be withdrawn from Pishin as well as from Candahar; but the Government had intimated to the Government of India a wish that they should exercise their own discretion as to the time of withdrawal from Pishin. With respect to Quetta, which stood in a different position, not being in Afghanistan, there was he believed, no intention at present of making any change in its occupation by British troops.

RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND CANDAHAR.

Mr. Joseph Cowan asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was correct, as stated by General Kaufmann to Shere Ali, in his despatches of the 22nd January 1879, and the 7th January 1879, that the Russian Ambassador had "obtained a promise from the British Minister to the effect that they would not injure the independence of Afghanistan." Whether her Majesty's Government are bound by any promise made by themselves or by their predecessors to the Russian Government, not to remain in occupation of Candahar; and whether he will lay upon the table the terms of the promise alluded to by General Kaufmann.—The Marquis of Hartington: The statements in General Kaufmann's despatches of the 2 d and 7th January, 1879, are a mere repetition of those contained in his letter of November 26th, 1878. I have no knowledge of anything (after the well known interchange of views between the two Governments in 1875) which passed between the English and Russian Governments on this subject before the date of General Kaufmann's letter of November 26. Subsequently to that date two conversations took place between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff on the 10th and 12th December, 1878. The substance of these conversations is recorded in Lord Salisbury's despatch to Lord Augustus Loftus of December 13th, 1878, which has been laid on the table. They do not appear to bear out in any way the statement made by General Kaufmann to the Ameer. The Government are not, therefore, to their knowledge, bound by any promise made by their predecessors not to remain in the occupation of Candahar. They are certainly not so bound by any promise they made themselves.

THE INDIAN ARMY

The Marquis of Hartington, in answer to Mr. A. Balfour, stated that General Arthur Hardinge had been appointed Commander-in Chief at Bombay, subject to any changes that might be made during his tenure of office.

MANDALAY.

The Marquis of Hartington informed Mr. R. Fowler that he saw no immediate prospect of our political agent being reinstated at Mandalay.

THE RUSSIAN PAPERS FOUND AT CABUL.

The Marquis of Hartington replying to Baron H. de Worms, said he was quite certain that it would not add much to the information of the House if he were to lay on the table the original "either in Russian, Persian, or Pushtoo" of the despatch, published among the papers found at Cabul, in which occurred the word that Prince Lobanoff stated should be translated "friendship" instead of "alliance." The original documents were in India, where they were being translated by most competent persons. The point raised was not one of very great importance, but he would ask the Indian Government to have the word in question referred to again.

THE LETTERS OF IGNOTUS.

Answering a question from Lord G. Hamilton, Lord Hartington said he had no knowledge of the identity of the person writing under the name of "Ignotus" to a morning paper, but while there was no evidence in his letters to show that he had cognisance of the contents of the Secret Department of the India Office, it was clear that he had had communication with some persons in the Office, who had been less discreet than they ought to be. The correspondence alluded to was in the nature of confidential communications, which it would not be expedient for him to produce or describe. It was impossible to say what impression some statements and facts contained in that correspondence might make on the mind of another person.

CANDAHAR.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Sir H. D. Woolff and Sir John Hay, said that Sir Donald Stewart whose opinion was recorded in the Blue-book as adverse to the retention of Candahar was the same officer who at a later date assured the chiefs of Candahar there was no chance of that city again falling under the authority of the supreme ruler in Cabul. Sir D. Stewart subsequently expressed his hearty agreement with the drift of a paper by General Roberts, and he had reason to believe that Sir D. Stewart's opinion would be contained in a paper shortly to be laid on the table.

SIR W. HARCOURT had a tussle with the Home Rulers. A Tory member asked him if John Devoy, the Fenian, had threatened him in a telegram. The Home Secretary said he had received a menacing telegram, but he did not trouble himself much about the threats of "John Devoy and his confederates the leaders of the Land League." The House cheered tremendously at this. At least, he would not trouble himself about them "so long as they remained beyond the seas or the Straits of Dover." This allusion to Mr. Parnell was hailed with great cheering and laughter. Sir William did not intend to make any representation to the United States on the subject, "for this country got rid of Devoy out of a convict's prison and the United States acquired him as a citizen. This country, therefore, got very much the best of the bargain." This was smart.

LATER IN the evening the Home Secretary, in asking for leave to bring in the Arms Bill, fell once more very heavily upon Mr. Parnell. "The hon. member for Tipperary"—that is Mr. Dillon—" has the courage of his convictions." Here the Irishmen cheered. "He is not," resumed the right hon. gentlemen, "the man to advise the people one day to violate the law, to recant the next day, and to disappear the third." This was hailed with shouts of laughter. The Home Secretary was evidently "i' the vein," and the quotation from the "Anti-Jacobin"—

> Bon Jean was a gallant captain,
> In battles much delighting;
> He fled full soon on the first of June,
> But he bade the rest keep fighting.

convulsed the house, and even the Irish members had difficulty in appreciating the bitter irony at the expense of their leader.

A JURY of the Queen's Bench, London, awarded four thousand pounds to a physician named Brown, of Coventry, who was injured at Birmingham by a collision on the London and North-Western Railway. We wish such an exemplary Jury were in India to try cases of Railway and Tramway accidents.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE of the Privy Council have affirmed the decree of the High Court of Bengal of March 3, 1879, in the case of Ramlal Mookerji, v. the Secretary of State for India in Council and others. Their lordships have advised that the costs of all the parties to the appeal should be paid out of the testator's estate.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH.

SOME OF the capital cities, according to the recent Census, shew a decrease of population. The *Lucknow Witness* says: "The city of Lucknow and cantonments number only 261,485, an apparent decrease of something like 23,000 in ten years. But whether there has been much of any actual decrease is extremely doubtful, as the accuracy of the previous census does not stand high. The present one has been much more carefully taken."

THE SAME paper says that, a decrease is also shown in the population of the Lucknow District which, by the present census, is 596,329, against 778,195 by the census before. The question is whether the numbers were overestimated before, or whether famine and fever have carried off more than was supposed.

A CERTIFICATE of the death of Mrs. Sally Hunter (colored), one hundred and fifteen years old, has been received at the Health-Office in Washington. Mrs. Hunter was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1766, belonged to the Washington estate, and was one of the servants manumitted by the General's will. She is supposed to be the last of the servants of George Washington.

AT THE Drawing-Room held by the Queen on the 25th ultime, the Earl of Lytton was presented to

her Majesty by Lord Beaconsfield, and the Countess of Lytton by the Countess of Lathom.

ACCORDING TO a society paper, another marriage is arranged between a lady of mature age and much wealth, acquired by brewing, and well-known for her charities, and a young gentleman who is only a little above twenty years old. So the matrimonial market has received a new impetus.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, the new Governor of Bombay, is by no means behind Sir Richard Temple in the way of travelling. Starting one day from Kohlapur on horseback, the party reached Nipani the same evening and on the next morning rode into Belgaum, making altogether a distance of over seventy miles—by no means a Sabbath day's performance in the middle of March.

THE DEATH is announced, at the age of 89, of the Right Hon. Sir John Macpherson Macleod, K.C.S.I. of Dairnish and Glendale, Invernessshire. He was formerly in the Madras Civil Service, and held various public employments in India between the years 1812 and 1838, the most important of which were the offices of Secretary to the Government of Madras and Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, and he was a member of the Indian Law Commission, which sat at Calcutta. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1866, and sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in 1871.

IT IS stated that the Secretary of State has overruled the action of the Government of India in regard to the introduction of telephones into this country, and that the Eastern Telephone Company will commence their operations forthwith.

THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH.

THE RESIDENTS of the villages under the Thannas of Naihati, Deyganga and Kalna in the Barasat Sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs, we observe, have petitioned Government to the effect that they are put to great inconvenience and hardship on account of the sub-registry office at Barasat not being a joint sub-registry office. There are sub-registry offices at Naihati and Prithila, to which parties must resort for registering their deeds relating to transactions within their respective limits. The roads to Prithila and Naihati from Barasat are fair weather roads and almost impassable during the rains, and for such a trifling purpose as the purchase of stamps of higher value than one rupee parties are obliged to travel between Barasat and Naihati or Prithila two or three times. Many of the inhabitants are holders of lands to a large extent and they have to attend Barasat for transacting business, and if the Barasat registry office were authorized to register deeds relating to the villages under notice, it would save them much trouble, inconvenience, and expense. Great inconvenience is felt on occasions of auction sales under orders of Civil Courts, when money transactions of heavy amounts are made in the course of a few hours, but as registration cannot be effected at Barasat, much hardship is experienced. We are glad to learn that the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs has taken a favourable view of the petition.

THE FOLLOWING are the quotations of rice in some of the districts in Bengal. Dinagepore 30 to 46 seers per rupee, Rajshye 30 seers, Cooch-Behar 23 seers, Malda 30 seers, Cuttuck 16 to 35 seers, Pooree 29 seers.

IT IS high time that the people of the places where the law regarding the registration of births and deaths is in force should be placed in a position to understand what kind of information relating to these domestic occurrences they are bound to furnish. A correspondent brings to our notice a case which occurred the other day at Serampore. A native gentleman lost his son, a grown-up youth, and information of the event with the necessary particulars was given to the constable in attendance at the burning ghat at Chattra for the purpose of registration, but no, the bereaved father was summoned for not giving the information to the Municipal Office within seven days of the occurrence and fined. It would appear that the information given to the constable was not considered sufficient. In Calcutta notice to the registrar at the Burning Ghat is considered sufficient.

WE ARE SORRY to learn from a Dacca correspondent that Mr. Rampini, the Judge of Dacca, has made himself so unpopular there that his return to that district from leave is most earnestly deprecated. The writer says that no indigo planter made himself so obnoxious as this Covenanted Judge.

A CORRESPONDENT has furnished us with the following programme of the Kushtea Agricultural Exhibition, which comes off a fortnight hence. First day, 3rd of Baisakh, show of garden vegetables, fruits, bulbs, flowers &c., 2nd day show of cloths of sorts, steel implements, metal utensils, earthen-wares, bamboo and wicker works, agricultural and other machines; 3rd day, exhibition of works of art, painting, carpenters' works, domestic animals, and dairy produce, 4th day Sanskrit recitations by learned pundits; gymnastics, wrestling, &c.; 5th day swimming, boat-race, horse-race, foot-race and other sports; 6th day, distribution of prizes to boys and girls; 7th day, feeding the poor and alms-giving. There will be besides the usual round of jattras, nautches and theatricals. Articles for exhibition will be inspected before the exhibition and will not be allowed to be exhibited unless approved. Exhibitors coming from a distance will be accommodated at the expense of the committee, and the expenses for journey and carriage of goods will also be paid.

A CORRESPONDENT at Nababgung near Barrackpore suggests that as there are many places of that name and letters addressed to that direction not unfrequently miscarry, it is desirable that the post office at Nababgung near Barrackpore should be removed to some place more centrically situated between Ichapore and Nababgung which should be called by some other name. We think the name difficulty might be got over by simply prefixing the name of Barrackpore to Nababgung and calling it "Barrackpore—Nababgung" to distinguish it from other places of the same name.

THE FOLLOWING promotions in the subordinate executive service are notified in the last *Calcutta Gazette*:

Moulvi Abdul Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is confirmed in the second grade, Babu Doorgagutty Banerji, personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna in the 3rd grade; Mr. B W. Barber in the fourth grade, Babu Umachurn Gangooly in the 5th grade, Moulvi Ikram Russool in the 6th grade. The following officers have been temporarily promoted; Moulvi Dalleluddin Ahmad to the second grade, Babu Ramakhoy Chatterji to the 3rd grade, Babu Taraprosand Chatterji to the 4th grade, Babu Kalinath Dey, to the 5th grade, and Babu Chandernarain Gupta, and Moulvi Sobban Hyder, to the 6th grade.

THE SAME GAZETTE notifies the following confirmation of covenanted appointments:

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, as Magistrate of Bhaugulpore; Mr. W. H. Grimley, as Magistrate of Rajshahye; Mr. C. C. Stevens, as Magistrate of Dacca; Mr. N. W. Clay, as Magistrate of Pabna. Mr. J. Boxwell, as Magistrate of Durbhunga; Mr. R. H. Pawsey, as Magistrate of Cuttack; Mr. A. Weeks, as Magistrate of Purneah; Mr. R. Porch, as Magistrate of Maldah; Mr. E. J. Barton, as Magistrate of Jessore; Mr. J. F. Browne, as Judge of the 24. Pergunnahs, Mr. H. Beveridge, as Judge of Patna; Mr. T. Smith, as Judge of Burdwan; Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, as Judge of Backergunge; Mr. F. W. J. Rees, as Judge of Noaknally; Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, as Judge of Purneah Mr. W. H. Verner, as Judge of Bhaugulpore, Mr. C. A. Kelly, as Judge of Pubna.

THE FOLLOWING appointments are notified in the *Gazette*:

Mr. H. J. Newbery, Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, on leave to be Magistrate of Backergunge; Mr. J. C. Price to be Magistrate of Chumparun, but to officiate as Magistrate of Midnapore: Mr. R. D. Hime, Magistrate of Durbhunga, on leave, to be Magistrate of Noakhally; Mr. J. Beames to be Magistrate and Collector of Bancoorah, but to continue to officiate as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division; Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Magistrate of Purneah, on leave, to be Magistrate of Sarun; Mr. D. R. Lyall, Officiating Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, to be Magistrate of Moorshedabad, but to continue to officiate in his present appointment.

FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL.

THE EAST has the following:

A most cold-blooded and brutal murder is said to have been committed in the vicinity of Tangibari, in Moonshegunge subdivision, Dacca. The deceased was a gomasta in the service of a neighbouring zemindar, whose ryots had revolted and withheld their rents due to him. The murder is believed to have been perpetrated by the enraged ryots to avenge their spleen against the zemindar. The Police have set up on investigation We hope the offenders will be brought to justice in a short time. Our rulers would do well to take notice of these agrarian disputes between the Zemindar and the ryot before they inflict upon us any illadvised legislation on the land question. We believe the gulf that at present exists between the two classes is sufficiently wide, and we hope our rulers would not make it wider still by any mischievous and unnecessary attempts at legislation, which will make Zemindar and ryot, alike, jealous of each other's rights. We hope our rulers will yet show us some forbearnce in the matter of legislation in this direction, and save us from an agrarian revolution in future.

IMMEDIATELY after his installation, the Maharaja of Mysore telegraphed to the Queen, thanking Her Majesty for placing him on the *guddee* and assuring her of his "loyalty and attachment to the British crown and of his resolve, by promoting the welfare of his people, to prove himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him." A reply to the message was sent through the Viceroy, who telegraphed to the Maharaja as follows:—"I am commanded by the Queen-Empress to offer your Highness Her Majesty's best wishes for your Highness's prosperity and that of your country. The Queen-Empress also commands me to thank your Highness warmly for the very kind and loyal telegram which her Majesty has received from you."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE has a very fair article on the proposed land-law reform in Bengal. It says:

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden and his advisers forgot that it is more often on administration, and not on continual modifications of the law that the happiness of people is really based. The existing land law of Bengal is in principle very nearly as just an one as it is likely to obtain.

The first unwise step was the appointment of a committee to investigate the land question in Behar, as if its circumstances had not been reported on *ad nauseam* by every official in that commissionership. This body had to justify its existence by the production of a draft Bill which was printed in the *Calcutta Gazette* only to pass out of memory in a week It really suggested nothing but the existing law in a more cumbrous form together with some petty emendations of more than doubtful utility. A second committee was then appointed to report on these proposals in regard to Behar, and to consider what relief could be given to the landlords of Bengal Proper in order to the more speedy collection of rent. This commission consisted of a gentleman now in the High Court a Secretary to Government, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and a Member of the Board of Revenue besides a couple of dummy Natives. It represented much of the best ability of the Benga Civil Service yet it is strange to observe how far it went astray. It immediately proceeded to draft a second Bill far more unwieldy than the first, and containing provisions that raised an outcry from one end of Bengal to the other. Instead of the simple and equitable principle of rent enhancement we have mentioned above it broke it up into a number of ill-assorted provisions which would in practice render the most just increase of rent a matter of the utmost difficulty, whilst the twelve years' limit of occupancy right was reduced to three. It was a Bill not so much just to the ryot as unjust to the Zemindar; and it was only printed to be submitted to a member of the Supreme Legislative Council who has cut it all to pieces and given birth to a third Bill, the fate of which will probably be as summary and unhonored as those of its two predecessors. Meanwhile the landlords of Bengal can hardly collect their rents except by illegal pressure, and the peasantry of Behar remain in the lamentable condition described by Sir Ashley Eden in 1877, and by the author of the "Ruin of an Indian Provinces" last Year. It is true that some slight modification in the proceedure portion of the land and rent law of Bengal is admittedly necessary to relieve the landlords of Bengal Proper, but both they and the Behar tenantry are equally undesirous of the wholesale changes over which the Bengal Government has been wasting its time for the past three years. The removal of the grievances of the Behar tenantry is certainly the most urgent question of the two and traced as they are by every authority to the disregard of the existing law in regard to the enhancement of rent by the landlords, it seems full time that that province should be placed under a picked commissioner and its districts administered by the best Collectors the Bengal Civil Service can supply. The matter is one of practice and administration, and not of theory and law making.

We entirely concur.

THE MEMBERS of the Puna Survajanic Sabha waited in deputation upon His Highness the Maharaja on his accession to the throne and presented him an address of congratulation. In reply the Maharaja is reported to have said:

It gives me great gratification to receive this address of congratulation from a Native Association, which is recognized to have established its position as a great organ of Native public opinion, and which is distinguished for its public spirit and patriotism. We all owe a deep debt of gratitude to the great power which has given this country the blessings of peace and prosperity, and the continuance of whose sway is the guarantee for our continued enjoyment of those blessings. Native Associations like yours conducted in a spirit of moderation and loyalty, cannot but prove to be a source of strength to the Paramount Power, and of help to the Native sovereigns and to the Native population. I fully recognise the principles of a constitutional Government which you have indicated. I feel deeply sensible of the great responsibility which has now devolved on me and of the duty which I owe to my people, and to the Paramount Power under whose protection I am placed; and I trust that by faithfully following those principles of constitutional Government, which have been laid down by the British Government for my guidance, the reputation of the Mysore dynasty, and the *prestige* of the administration will not suffer in my hands, and that my people will be assured of every blessing which they have a right to expect from their ruler. Thanking you sincerely for your cordial good wishes, I wish to assure you that your opinions and criticisms on the administration of the country, will always receive from me that attention and respect which they deserve.

WE DOUBT not that many of our countrymen will read with pleasure the following letter from Sir Lawrence Peel to Babu Shama Churn Sircar in acknowledgment of his Vavyastha Chundrika:

My Dear Sir,—Your kind and most acceptable present reached me here three days ago. I value the books much, and your kindness more. After 25 years of absence from India, I did not look to be remembered. Your work, of which I have already read a part, and looked into most parts of it, is an undeniable proof of your industry, zeal, and judgment. The work is certain to be of much use Your plan is good. It is a very good thought to give the cases in connection with the texts. Lord Eldon, a real lawyer, whose name still survives, always advised students of the Law "to read cases" He said "they made the Law Book more alive, and that it made a deeper impression." Since I left India, I have learned two languages, which I did not know there, the German and the Sanskrit. I do not know either very well, but enough to make both studies pleasant, and my gains useful. I can now read your books with more profit and understanding than I could have done formerly. What you say of chronology, had previously entered my mind, It is, as you say, "conjectural." We have the same thing going on here still about Homer, but when we find our greatest scholars differing so vastly as they do in almost every point of Homeric learning, it is plain that no certain knowledge on the disputed points exist, nor any certain way to it. The right plan to study Hindu Law is to put on the mind of a Hindu, and to interpret in that sense. No man can command his belief, but he can always dominate his will so far as to resolve to view things, arguments, and opinion, from another person's point of view. Modifications there must be. Time brings them. I wish, I thought, I deserved the praise you give me. One thing I can truly say I loved India and its people, and I have always loved my fellow-creatures, and thought all alike the children of God, to whom and to whose loving care I humbly commend you

Yours Sincerely,
LAWRENCE PEEL

How hearty and sympathizing! It was men of Sir Lawrence Peel's stamp, who tied India to England in a golden chain.

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SATURDAY, 2ND APRIL.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's office:

Simla. March 28th, 17h. 50m.—It is reported from Candahar, dated March 26th, that in consequence of some petty quarrel Mahmmed Hashim Khan has been summoned to Herat by Ayub. There is a rumour that Sartip Noor Mahomed Khan a near relative of Hashim Khan has joined him with the Candahar troops. Travellers from Seistan report, that the present Governor of Seistan as a reprisal for the robbery of Caravans in Persian territory, has made a raid across the Helmund into Afghan territory, and plundered twelve villages. He was making a second attack, when Ibrahim Khan of Chikansur sent his son to him with presents, as hostage of future good behaviour.

29th 18h. 33m.—Nawab Sir Gholam Hossein Khan died yesterday. The Viceroy has sent a message of condolence to his family.

29th, 18h. 35m.—News has been received from Candahar, dated March 28th, reporting that all is quiet there. A report is current that Sartip Noor Mahommed Khan, with the Candahari troops, has joined Sirdar Mahommed Hashim Khan, in rebellion against Ayub, and that Herat is besiegned. The Taimunis are also said to have attacked Sirdar Abdul Wahab Khan at Taiwara. A son of Khan Agha, with some Taimunis and Turkomans, is said to be plundering the country in the neighbourhood of Herat. A traveller from Zamindawar says that the Bagheranis recently attacked a neighbouring tribe of Hazaras, and that after a fight, in which several were killed on each side, the Hazaras were defeated. The weather is warm, and the heat is increasing daily. It would appear that the report of the death of Abdul Wahab Khan, son of Mir Afzul Khan, is unfounded.

Simla, 2nd April 16h. 40m.—News from Kandahar dated 31st March reports that the Herat envoys after halting a day at Kushk-i-Nakhud crossed the Helmund on 30th on the road to Herat; rumours of disturbance at Herat and of capture of Ayub by Rebels continue to arrive but nothing certain is known and the authenticity of the rumour is doubtful and General Hume held a parade of all Troops at Kandahar on 30th between five and six thousand men were on the ground Heavy Rain has fallen.

30th, 18h. 59m.—The intelligence from Herat, is to the effect the Ayub's position is becoming weaker, his adherents are falling away and he is said to be in dread of assassination; he lives secluded within the city with the remnants of the Cabul Regiment, and it is rumoured that Sartip Noor Mahomed Hasan Khan at the head of the Heratee and Candahar troops and Aimak tribes are besieging him.

A later report unconfirmed says, that Ayoob has been taken prisoner.

Colonel Waterfield, acts for Mr. Melvill, as Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, for three months' previous to taking furlough.

THERE SEEMS to be some feeling in connection with the Chowringhi line of the Calcutta Tramway. If the line should run only on the western footpath some trees must be cut down, and the attempt to save the trees was made in the Town Council. But it is represented by a contemporary that it is the Lieutenant Governor, who has kindly come to the rescue! It is true that His Honor has taken the same view of the question, but the proposal did not originate with him. We are glad to learn that the trees will be saved. The Chowringhi line will extend to Bhowanipore and Chuckerbaria.

WITH REFERENCE to the forced resignation of the excise sheristadar of the 24-Pergunnahs Collectorate we have received some earnest communications, which seem to shew that justice has not been done in this case. We hope the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs will make a searching enquiry into the matter.

THERE WERE 287 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 26th March, of which 59 were from cholera, 10 from small-pox, 76 from fevers, 27 from bowel complaints, 3 from accidents and suicide, 13 from pthisis and asthma, 17 from tetanus, 10 from spleen disease, and the rest from other causes. Thirteen children were still-born, 53 died between the ages of 15 days old and under and above 15 days and under one year, and 33 persons died at the age of 60 years and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 21. The daily average of mortality was 41.

WE HAVE before us the last numbers of our two high-class Bengali monthlies, the "Bunga Dursana" and the "Bandhaba." The former we are sorry to say does not maintain its former position whether as regards matter or manner. The latter shews more spirit, liveliness and thoughtfulness, and barring the abstruseness of the first article the present number of the "Bandhaba" is altogether a very interesting one.

THE BENGALEE publishes the orders of the Lieut.-Governor in the case of Mr. Lee, Joint-Magistrate, Alipore, who was accused of abusing an amla. This man lodged a complaint before Mr. Bradbury, who did not grant a summons because he thought that the offence committed was not calculated to lead to a breach of the peace. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:

"The Lieutenant-Governor considers that Mr. Bradbury was justified in throwing out the complaint in the form in which it was laid before him, but as regards Mr. Lee's conduct I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor considers it to have been highly improper and unbecoming in an officer of Government. The Sircar's impertinence, however provoking, in no way justified the use by Mr. Lee of a term of low and offensive abuse towards him. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept as in any way mitigating Mr. Lee's behaviour the plea that he was not in his temper. An officer of Mr. Lee's standing in the service is no longer a boy, and the Government has a right to expect that even when placed in a far more trying and irritating position than that in which Mr. Lee was placed on the occasion in question, he will be able to control his temper and behave with propriety. I am to add that unless Mr. Lee can learn to carry on the duties of his office with decorum the Lieutenant-Governor will be unable to retain him in such a responsible post as that of Joint-Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs."

We hope the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor will have a wider effect than the precincts of the Alipore Court.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Prankissen Ghose, Interpreter to the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. He was employed in the Police Court, we believe, for about twenty years and was a thorough master of the criminal law administered in Calcutta. He compiled two valuable books as the Presidency Magistrate's guide. He was highly appreciated by the late Mr. J. B. Roberts and also by the present Magistrate Mr. Marsden. The latter paid a tribute to his memory by attending his funeral and also expressing his sorrow in open Court. He said that the lamented deceased was one of the most straight-forward natives he had ever come across. Babu Prankissen Ghose was also an elected Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of a letter of the Graduates' Association to the Registrar of the Calcutta University containing remarks upon some of the text-books, which have been prescribed for the Entrance and First Arts Examinations of 1881 and the B. A. Examination of 1882. The letter contains some valuable suggestions well worthy of the attention of the Senate of the University.

WE ARE glad to notice that the *Calcutta Magazine* is steadily progressing. The March number is before us. Its contents are varied and interesting.

MR. MEWBURN has left for England, and Mr. Crum of Messrs. Graham and Co. has been appointed to act for him as Sheriff of Calcutta.

THE LONG-LOOKED-FOR Railway from Dum-Dum to Baraset has been sanctioned and the necessary notification has been issued for taking up the land required for the purpose. A strip of land measuring about eight miles in length and from 150 to 600 feet in width is required, passing through the villages of Ramkissenpore, Bunomaleepore, Pershed, Hurryhurpore, Oodoyrajpore, Chunderpore, Akranpore, Kodolin, Bankrah, Beerattee, Sultanpore and Dylah.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the outbreak of a plague in Mesopotamia, Bombay and Kurrachee have been temporarily placed under quarantine rules. Vessels from the Persian Gulf are subject to 7 days quarantine in Egypt or 15 days in case of sickness on board. Ships which have communicated with ships from the Persian Gulf are subject to like provision; vessels going to Mediterranean ports with clean bill of health, may traverse the canal in quarantine after favourable medical inspection, and in case of suspicion they will undergo 15 days quarantine at Tor. Vessels from Syria to be admitted after medical inspection and favourable report.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, March 28th.—The latest Cape advices state that an engagement of an indecisive character has taken place between the Colonials and the Basutos, in which Colonel Carrington was severely wounded. The Governor of the Cape has made a speech, in which he said that although the Basutos were defiant there were indications which will lead to an early conclusion of peace.

28th.—Advices from the Cape state that 500 Basutos have made a successful raid on the Colonials, capturing many horses and cattle. The Colonial loss was slight.

29th.—Earl Beaconsfield is very ill. The House of Commons have read a second time the bill for the abolition of corporal punishment in the army. The Jury in the Lawson-Labouchere case have been discharged without giving a verdict. The latest advices from Natal state that news had been received of the capitulation of the Patchefstroom garrison upon the day on which the peace conditions were signed between the Boers and the British. The garrison did not capitulate until after severe fighting had taken place on both sides. The British loss was eighteen killed and ninety wounded. 3000 rounds of ammunition and two guns were captured by the Boers. Fighting of a desultory character continues in Basutoland. Major Lawrence has been killed in the Leribe district.

30th.—The latest bulletin states that Earl Beaconsfield is slightly better. The Government intends prosecuting the *Freiheit*, the London organ of the Socialists, for eulogising the assassination of the Czar and urging others to similar deeds. General Roberts has arrived at capetown, but returns home very shortly. The *Standard* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that General Scobeleff was recalled because he asked permission to occupy the Oasis south of Merv.

31st.—The midnight Bulletin states that Lord Beaconsfield's condition is not so favourable. Quarantine has been abolished at Suez for steamers touching at Aden. General Roberts has re-embarked at the Cape for England. The Editor of the *Freiheit* has been arrested.

31st.—A bulletin issued this morning states that Lord Beaconsfield passed a quieter night, and is no worse. Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal has been dismissed. It is expected that Greece will acquiesce in the Porte's offer.

1st.—This morning's bulletin states that Lord Beaconsfield is weaker, otherwise his condition is improved. Lord Hartington, in reply to a question in the House of commons last night, said that the mission from Abdul Rahaman to Calcutta was sent in compliance with the request of the Viceroy. The mission has asked for, and received a supply of war material from the Government of India. His Lordship said that Government has no information that the mission had made a request for subsidies. A long and animated debate took place in the House of Lords relating to Transvaal. Lord Cairns in an eloquent speech attacked the policy of the Government in South Africa. The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that England has declined to take part in the bi-metallic conference.

1st.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government has no intention to assist Khan's return to Afghanistan, which would only help to create anarchy.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics of British India, Part III. 2. Indian Telegraph Guide Parts I. and II. for April 1881. 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India vol. XIV. Part I. 1881. 4. Varanabodh or short essays moral, historical and scientific in Hindi. By Pandit Bherari Lal Chaube. 5. Letter from Sir George Yule K. C. S. I. C. B. to Mr. R. Knight of the "Statesman." 6. Oriental Miscellaney for April 1881. 7. Price List of Medicines supplied by Messrs. A. Healer & Co Homœopathic chemists. 8. The first annual report of the College Library and Young men's Literary Association, Bhowanipore. 9. The Homœpathic Medical Adviser. By P. C. Dutt, Homœopathic Physician. 10. A Lecture on "India." By Fred Fanthome, Meerut. 11. The Calcutta Magazine for March 1881. 12. The Statesman for March 1881. 13. Paricharika, a Bengali monthly, for Choitra B. E. 14. List of Dr. P. C. Dutt's Specific Remedies. 15. Sungit Munjuri—or songs in Bengali—published by Lal Behari Burral. 16. Kabita Munjuri or sacred songs. By Bussant Coomari Dasi, Burrisal. 17. Balika Benode or entertaining lessons in Bengali for little girls. By Ditto. 18. Kurtabyadessa or Duties to Superiors. By Nurnaryan Roy. 19. Gopanguna Kabya—a Poem in Bengali. By Ditto. 20. Charu Probundha or easy lessons. By Ditto. 21. Sreebungsa Charita. By Ditto. 22. Kusumika—a description of the present condition of Bengali Ladies. By Kusum Kumari, Burrisal. 23. Anecdotes from the Life of Raja Rammohun Roy. By Nunda Mohun Chatterjea. 24. Basutika—a Poem. By Bassunt Kumari Dasi, Burrisal. 25. Yosit Bijyan or what ladies should know. By Ditto. 26. Sooniti Natuk—a drama. By Nuronaryan Roy. 27. Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the School-Book Society with Government orders. 28. Avas for Falgoon.

WE ARE requested to invite attention to an advertizement in another column notifying that Babu Benodebehary Auddy M. B. offers his services to the public free of charge. He is a young man of good parts, very energetic and attentive to his patients. The poorer classes will benefit by his public-spirited offer.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Rabu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 6th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 7th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Voltaic Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 9th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Ammonium and its Salts.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXXIV.

IN our last we endeavoured to shew that the new Rent-Bill will not benefit the actual cultivators of the soil, though the revolutionary measure has been brought in in their name. The Government proposes to secure the position of the peasantry, but practically it secures the position of the occupancy middleman, and reduces the actual cultivators of the soil to mere day-labourers. We

observe that this point was very ably elucidated by Mr. H. L. Harrison, a member of the Rent Commission. He says, "I regard the right (to sublet) with very little tenderness I look upon it as an abuse of the occupancy right from the outset, though legal, because not prohibited." He then goes on : "I regard the prohibition of this as the key-stone to all future statutory legislation on the subject of rent. My late colleagues will, I am sure, bear me out in saying that from the very outset I always maintained that the question of sub-letting was the cardinal point, the hinge on which the other provisions of the Bill turned. I always pressed for its early discussion, and I am perfectly consistent therefore in now earnestly protesting against its adoption. It seems to me that both logically and historically the occupancy right is necessarily derived from cultivation, and any one who ceases to be a cultivator ceases to have any claim in reason to exercise that right any longer. He may of course fall back upon any previous or superior right which he has acquired by custom or special contract. As regards the *raison d' etre* of the right of occupancy, I entirely endorse what Mr. Field inserted as an explanation to his draft section 21, viz. that the object of " a right of occupancy in the actual cultivators of the soil is to encourage agriculture, the successful pursuit of which is of the first importance to the inhabitants of the provinces to which this Act extends. Such encouragement will it is apprehended, be afforded by securing the cultivator from arbitrary eviction (and I would add by holding the land at such a rate of rent as will leave him some profit after providing for the wages of labourers and every other expense of cultivation, i.e., at something below the market rate of the day ; but it would be contrary to the policy and intention of the legislature to allow a productive cultivator to convert himself into an unproductive middleman, and therefore sub-letting in future (by the occupancy ryot) is prohibited." I do not know how Mr. Field gets this from the preamble of Regulation II of 1793, which does not seem to refer to the right of occupancy ; but the entire spirit of the Regulations of that period bears out this principle."

Mr. Harrison then quotes Mr. Harrington the great author of the analysis of the Regulations. He says: "In his minute, when leaving India in 1827, he (Mr. Harrington) writes that he has the best authority, that of his colleague Mr. Bayley, for saying in 1810, that the ryot in Burdwan "certainly now can scarcely support himself, almost every peasant is shackled with debt and harrassed with the payment of rent which appears excessive with reference to his net profits;" and, Mr. Bayley adds, "that is chiefly ascribable to the introduction of the putnee system under which there are three, four, or even five and sometimes more links in the chain of intermediate tenantry between the landlord and the cultivators, and each of these middlemen looks of course for some profit, which ultimately falls upon the ryots." My own experience so far as it is worth any thing certainly goes to show that the utmost rack-renting is to be found when the ryot's tenure falls into the hands of mahajuns or other persons who do not cultivate themselves, but sub-let to korfa ryots. This is the system to which Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. O'Kinealy would finally and definitely attach the seal of legislative sanction, for the percentage rule will infallibly break down as will any barrier to sub-letting which does not eventually, if persevered in, result in the forfeiture of the occupancy right" He adds: "It comes therefore to this—the permanent settlement recognizes the occupancy right in the resident cultivator. Act X recognizes it in some one else who may be the actual cultivator or may not. While it refuses it to the actual cultivator, if his lessor happens to be an old ryot and not a zemindar. We are now placed in this dilemma, either we must perpetuate this injustice which slipped in as it were by a side wind, and draw this invidious distinction between a cultivator who rents land from a ryot having a right of occupancy and from a zemindar direct, or we must create a second occupancy right in the same land, also an unheard of innovation, or we must go back to the principles of the permanent settlement and prevent any future sub-letting of the occupancy right; while at the same time we convert into middle-men as they already are in effect all who have regularly committed themselves to sub letting."

Mr. Harrison makes the following suggestions for the purpose of limiting the occupancy right to the actual cultivators of the soil :

I do not believe, however, that we can satisfactorily discourage it, except *by interesting the landlord in its suppression*. I distrust Mr. Mackenzie's self adjusting proposal because it does not give the zemindar any stopping interest in subletting ; and unless we utilize his agency we can hardly expect to succeed. I would therefore, not hesitate to prescribe that if the occupant ryot sublets, or, if you like, say sublet for a longer period than two years, the zemindar may serve a notice upon him requiring him to resume cultivation. If he fails to do so during the agricultural year succeeding the service of the notice, I would authorise the zemindar to eject him, and at his option to take over the sub-lessee as his tenant or lease the land to another tenant. In either case the right of occupancy would lapse. If however the zemindar fails to take action for twleve years, and the land remains sublet to the same sub-lessee, this man would acquire the right of occupancy, and could claim to be admitted as his tenant by the zemindar. The zemindar would similarly call upon the sub-lessee to attorn to him ; in either case the rent of the new tenant would be the sum which he was paying or the sum the former tenant was paying whichever might be the highest. In this way there would be some prospect after a time of effectually discouraging sub-letting.

If the occupancy ryot on the other hand sublets a portion only of his holding the zemindar should have the same right of calling upon him to resume cultivation of the whole ; and on his failing to comply, the occupancy right would lapse. If, however, no action was taken for twelve years, it would be fair to oust the occupancy ryot only from the portion sublet, leaving him his right intact in the remainder. The zemindar could not complain of the division of the holding which would thus result as he could have put a stop to it at an earlier period had he chosen. This, however, is a matter of detail.

We do not wish to discuss the suggestions of Mr. Harrison. We simply wish to show how strongly he feels on the subject, how ill-calculated is the new Rent Bill, in his opinion, to fulfil the object for which it has been framed, viz., the good of the actual cultivators. Although the flourish made about the benevolent object of the Bill is thus mere moon-shine, the zemindars and tenure-holders will be spoliated, but the actual tillers of the soil will not benefit; the whole profit will go to an indolent or grasping occupancy middleman, who has neither a legal nor a moral claim to it.

THE KANDAHAR DEBATE.

THE Kandahar debate in the House of Lords was worthy of the subject. Both sides of the question were fairly represented. Although we do not subscribe to the conclusion arrived at, we must confess that the debate was an intellectual treat. Lord Lytton, who opened the debate, made a speech in his best vein. Lord Enfield, the Under-Secretary of State for India, who replied to him, shewed far greater power than what the public had hitherto given him credit for. Lord Derby was almost judicial in tone; Lord Salisbury trenchant as usual, and Lord Northbrook irresistibly logical. Lord Lytton was quite at liberty to read facts according to the light of his own mind, but he mistook his way when he took shelter in native opinion on the subject. His Lordship, when he was Viceroy of India, it would appear, consulted the native Princes of Northern and Central India, who were created Counsellors of the Empire on the memorable Proclamation Day of 1877, and these important personages, we are told, have given their opinion in favour of the annexation of Kandahar. His Lordship said, " as a matter of fact, I did personally and confidentially discuss this question with all the chief feudal princes of Northern and Central India, and I do not hesitate to say that our policy in regard to Affghansthan was in accordance with opinions they expressed to me about it. As regards native opinion in the provinces under our own immediate administration, I will not weary the House, but if it were worth while to do so, I could pass hours in reading to your lordships both public addresses and private letters representing all classes in British India, all expressing the sympathy which prevails as to our policy on the subject of Kandahar." We do not know what opinion the Native Princes have expressed on the subject. If they have really supported the policy of annexation, then they must have deceived themselves, for none know better than they that if they give adhesion to that policy, they will be sealing their own fate. As for native opinion generally it has been emphatically pronounced against the annexation of Kandahar. Lord Northbrook justly remarked : " The noble Earl then said a good deal about native public opinion in India. I do not doubt, my lords, that there are in India many natives, and Mahomedans especially, who are not well affected to this country. But as regards the general opinion of the natives of India I believe that the noble earl opposite is entirely mistaken, and I draw my conclusions from the opinions expressed in the native press. The noble earl then read extracts from the native press strongly condemnatory of the policy of the late Government and advocating the abandonment of Candahar at as early a date as possible.)" Lord Lytton laid great stress upon the opinion of the Civil and military officers of India in favour of the policy advocated by His Lordship. He was well answered by Lord Derby, who said : " My lords, a great deal of stress is laid—and not unnaturally laid—on the fact that among civil and military officials in India there is a preponderance of opinion against withdrawal. I admit that that is so, although with many exceptions ; and I admit, also, the great ability and the disinterested purpose of those who are in favour of the policy of advance ; but I contend that the weight of their opinion is lessened by one fact about which nobody who knows anything of Indian history can have a doubt that the same language has been held and the same arguments used from the time of Warren Hastings to our own where the alternative has been between annexation or leaving things as they were. These services unite almost to a man where there is a question of extending the area of British possessions. They pushed on Lord Auckland; they applauded every annexation of Lord Dalhousie, some of which were certainly questionable, both in point of justice and of policy ; and they almost hunted down Lord William Bentinck, the only Governor-General who up to that day pursued a policy of reducing expenses and keeping out of wars, (Hear, Hear.) It is not difficult to see why that should be the predominant feeling of the official class in a military empire administered by Europeans. An army would not fulfill the conditions of its existence if it did not look forward with pleasure to fresh campaigns ; and fresh provinces to administer have their attractions for civilians. The feeling is not a selfish one, it is partly a natural *esperit de corps* partly an equally natural tendency to overrate the advantages of English administration. Any how, the feeling is there and it would be just as strong if the matter in dispute were the holding of Persia or Burma—or, I have almost said of China—instead of Affghansthan." Occupying the position Lord Derby did His Lordship did not naturally like to unmask the Civil and Military Officers, who cried for the annexation of Kandahar. They were not at all disinterested in their advocacy. Increase of pay, promotion, and honors have great charms, and there are few who can withstand them. Of course they are not singular in this respect, but then we must be cautious in accepting their opinion on questions of this kind. As for the military question we repeat we should leave it to experts to fight it out amongst themselves, but from our common sense view of the question, we are satisfied that the new frontier would require a much larger army than the old frontier does. And then comes the question of cost. Lord Salisbury said : " If from petty financial considerations, or for the sake of deferring to the fantastic opinion of a particular clique of politicians and religionists who are not unrepresented in the present Government. (Hear, hear, and a laugh). You at the present time suffer a doubt to be cast over the minds of the vast millions of the Asiatic population as to the strength and power of your military forces, you will have sacrificed that reputation for tenacity and resolution on which your splendid empire was originally based, and by which alone, I venture to say, it can be held. (cheers.)" Here are two questions involved. 1stly, what is the political sacrifice if Kandahar be not retained; and 2ndly, what will be the financial sacrifice, if Kandhahar be retained ? On the first point we will quote two Generals, General Mansfield, late Lord Sandhurst, and General Roberts. General Mansfield, whilst Commander-in-chief of India, wrote : " I can conceive no greater political mistake than that

which would unite the whole population of Afghanistan in the most open hostility against us, which would compel us to meet that hostility on ground most favourable to our opponents and with great waste of our resources. I believe that, putting the case hypothetically, if Russia and England must contend for supremacy in Asia, that party will enter into the struggle with greater advantage which shall have abstained from forestalling events by the annexation of Afghanstan." General Roberts, though in favour of annexation, candidly confesses: "It may not be very flattering to our *amour propre*, but I feel sure I am right when I say that the less the Affghans see of us the less they will dislike us. Should Russia in future years attempt to conquer Affghanstan or invade India through it, we should have a better chance of attaching the Affghans to our interest if we avoid all interference with them in the meantime. The military occupation of Kandahar is, as I have before stated, of vital importance; even there we should make our presence but little felt, merely controlling the foreign policy of the ruler of that province." Thus the political sacrifice would be nil, if Kandahar should not be annexed. On the other hand, if it should be annexed, it would entail upon the people of India an enormous additional expenditure. On this point Lord Northbrook is our authority, and we will quote him. His Lordship said: "As regards the question of expense I have to say that in my opinion no reasonable man could put the number of troops that would be required for the retention of Kandahar and for the necessary supports between that place and the Indus at less than 20,000 men. We cannot reasonably calculate the expense consequent upon the retention of Kandahar under a million and a half per annum chargeable upon the Indian revenues. There would also be large expenses for barracks, fortifications, and railroads, amounting probably to five millions. The question of expense is a serious one, and it must be borne in mind that it is dangerous to impose additional taxation on the people of India. That was the opinion of Lord Mayo and it is shared by many eminent men." So the annexation of Kandahar will cost five millions annually, and the tax-payers of India must pay for the hobby of their rulers. Could any thing be more absurd and impolitic than this? Lord Derby as we have remarked above approached the question in a judicial spirit, and the gist of his argument was whether England would not better fulfil her mission in the East by preserving the peace in India and keeping her teeming millions happy and contented than by annexing Kandahar and saddling a heavy burden upon India and thereby filling her with dissatisfaction and discontent. His Lordship said:

My lords, it is for the sake of India; it is for the sake of our power there, and all that is implied in the continuance of that power, that I come to the opposite conclusion from that embodied in the resolution of the noble earl. Only this I will add, that the question is not merely a military one, in which case I should leave it to soldiers, or one merely diplomatic, or merely financial, but it involves consideration of war, deplomacy and of finance (hear hear;) and that all these together, not any one of them separately, must be the basis of the judgment which you form. My lords, let me first take that which is the simplest and easiest to deal with —the consideration of expense. Is the Indian revenue in a position in which we can afford to incur any outlay not absolutely necessary? I may be an "alarmist" though I hope that that is not my habit; but I confess I have looked for many years past with considerable apprehension at the position and at the prospects of Indian finance. I will keep clear of details; but I look generally at the situation. You have in the first place an income which is barely kept equal to the expenditure by keeping down public works or by charging to capital many of those public works which are absolutely necessary. You have a debt, not heavy indeed in itself, not heavy in regard to the numbers of the population on whom it falls, but which is heavy in proportion to their wealth, and which is felt as a double burden, because nearly the whole of the interest goes out of the country and is not returned to it. (Hear, hear.) You have a further drain, inevitable, but burdensome, to supply the salaries and pensions of civil and military officials, and a good deal of that also probably the greater part—is sent to Europe and does not return. You draw eight millions a year from the most uncertain and precarious of all conceivable sources of revenue—the opium monopoly. The Chinese Government might cut off that source of supply, as it were, by merely holding up its hand; they have only to license opium growing at home and a large part at least of your eight millions vanishes at once, you have a revenue not absolutely inelastic, as it has some times been called, but which is not to be compared in regard to expansion with what we see at home. (Hear, hear.) More than that my lords, you have a difficulty and a danger before. Yes compared to which, in my mind, the risk caused by foreign intrigues is utterly insignificant, you have a population living on the simplest food, without trade or manufactures, which will not migrate, and which continues to increase. In old times the population of Bengal was kept down by wars, by famine, and by pestilence. We have put an end to internal wars, we do what we can to mitigate the pressure of famine and to prevent pestilence, and what is the result? Dr. Hunter, the ablest statistician employed by Government, tells you what is the state of the case. You are threatened with a pressure of population upon your means of subsistence such as the world has never seen before. I only touch upon that subject. This is not a time to go into it, but I think you will find that those who have most deeply studied the economical situation of India are generally those who take the least sanguine view, and who feel the deepest anxiety as to its economic future. (Hear, Hear.) But, my lords, we need not look so far forward. Take India as it is at the present time. Can you safely increase the taxation to any appreciable extent? (Hear, Hear) I do not believe you can. I believe you are now very near the point at which increased taxes do not bring an increased revenue; and in any case suppose it possible to raise more than we do, is the risk of creating internal discontent nothing? If what we fear is not so much invasion as disaffection excited from without; if the risk which we are so anxious to avert is the risk of internal insurrection, surely, my lords, it is more important to make sure that the materials for a conflagration do not exist than to take extraordinary and costly precautions against a spark or two finding its way in. If you have a people ready and ripe for revolt the occasion will come some day. If they are on the whole contented, incitements to insurrection will do little mischief. When, therefore, I am told of the danger of foreign intrigue in India, I do not meet the argument by the assurance that India is in no danger, I wish I could think so; but what I say is, that you have to choose between incurring one risk or another, and that the risk which arises from crushing down a people with taxes is tenfold greater than that of leaving a vulnerable (if it be a vulnerable) point on your frontier. (cheers.)

All honor to the statesman who utters such noble sentiments. Lord Derby did not speak from any party point of view, but from the high platform of England's duty and India's interests. It is a pity that the House of Lords did not rise to the height of his argument, but the House of Commons has vindicated the sense of the British nation.

THE BUDGET AGAIN.

WE have already expressed our opinion on the general character of the Budget. But there are two points in it on which we wish Major Baring had been more explicit, viz. I. bringing into account at once the English contribution of £5,000,000 towards the Affghan War expenditure, and II. the estimate of opium revenue. As regards the first he gives the following reasons: "I have already stated (para. 19) that of the £5,000,000 sterling contributed by the English Treasury, it is proposed to bring £2,000,000 to account in 1880-81 and £3,000,000 in 1881-82. The reason for adopting this distribution is that, including a provision of £790,000 for *Frontier Railways*, the net war expenditure which figures in the Budget Estimates for 1881-82 is £3,000,000. By bringing £3,000,000 of the English war contribution to account in 1881-82 as revenue we are able to present a budget, the net result of which is so far normal that it is undisturbed by expenditure on account of the war. The distribution of the £5,000,000 will be re-adjusted before the Accounts of 1880-81 are closed, so as to show, as far as possible, in the Accounts of 1881-82 an amount equal to the expenditure in that year on the war and on Frontier Railways, and to enter the rest in the Accounts of 1880-81. The object of the distribution throughout will be to leave the Estimates and, as far as possible, the Accounts of 1881-82, undisturbed by the war in any shape." These reasons we must confess are not quite convincing. The writing off of the debt of £2,000,000 is reasonable enough. The money has already been drawn, and it should be written off. But when the balance of three millions is to be paid in by six annual instalments of half a million, we do not see the propriety of taking the whole amount into account at once. Major Baring says that by doing so the future accounts are not disturbed by war expenditure. But this is a mere fancy. As the contribution will come in annually he must carry it to credit, and its appropriation must also be duly debited. So that the force of the argument that the accounts of future years will not be disturbed by war expenditure is not apparent. Give it what ever name you like, the items cannot be wholly eliminated.

With regard to opium referring to the regular estimate of 1880-81 Major Baring says: "*Opium* is estimated to yield £8,468,000 net, being £1,218,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate. So large an amount has never been received in any previous year. The price obtained for Bengal opium throughout the year averaged Rs 1,362 a chest. In the course of last autumn, it was found that other crops were competing successfully with opium in Behar. The price paid to the cultivators was therefore increased from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 5 per seer. There was some stagnation in the trade of Malwa opium, the result, it is believed, of previous over-speculation." As for the Budget estimate of 1881-82 he simply says: "Under instructions from the Secretary of State, *Opium* is taken at a low figure, namely, £6,500,000 net." The Finance Minister, strange to say, assigns no reasons for this extraordinary resolution. He only remarks that he has done so under instructions from the Secretary of State. But why has the State Secretary given this direction? Compared with the regular estimate of 1880-81 there is an under-estimate of about two millions. Even if this product of the opium revenue during the last year was abnormally large, it could not be denied that the estimate of six millions and a half net for the current year leaves at least a million out of calculation. The question is where will this receipt when realized go to? Will it be credited to the general revenue or not? There is fairly room for suspicion that the Secretary of State in issuing his instructions on this subject had perhaps an ulterior object in view. If he can shew hereafter that the revenue and expenditure have been balanced by estimating the opium receipts at six and a half millions net, he will have a good surplus at his command, and with this surplus it will be easy for him to remit the cotton duties. This for aught we know to the contrary may be the ulterior object of the Secretary of State, and if it should really be the case, it would as Mr. Stokes said in reference to the remission of the cotton duties in 1879 be "a fraud upon the power." The Finance Minister, we submit, was bound to tell the public the reasons of the extraordinary decision of the Secretary of State. And may we ask whether the Government of India has implicitly obeyed the Secretary of State without making any protest aginst the immoral principle, which underlies it. We confess we feel disappointed that Major Baring has not thought fit to offer any explanation to the public on the subject. If the Budget had been submitted to the Council we dare say some member would have questioned him on this point, but in the absence of discussion in Council we hope the public will insist upon necessary explanation. It is incomprehensible that a million of revenue should be kept out of sight for some ulterior object, of which the public have at present no inkling whatever.

MYSORE.

THE 25th day of March 1881 marks a new epoch in the history of British connection with India. On that memorable day the young Maharaja of Mysore was installed on the throne of his forefathers. His Highness does not owe this happy consummation to the valour of his arms, to his skill in diplomacy, to his influence in the Court of England, but to the righteousness of his cause, and to the sense of justice of the British nation. The reader is well acquainted with the history of the administration of Mysore in trust by the British Government for the last half century. Although the promise had been given that as soon as the equillibrium of the Mysore Treasury would be recovered, the Raj would be restored to the Maharaja, still there was little disposition shewn to redeem that promise. Long and wearisome was the struggle on the part of the father of the present Maharaja to get back his Raj. But on one pretext or a other His Highness's claim was put off. At last it was given up as a forlorn hope. It was reserved for Lord Halifax to tear asunder the cobwebs of specious logic, which was advanced against the rendition of Mysore. His Lordship at once admitted the truthfulness and equity of the Maharaja's claim, and directed that as soon as the Maharaja would attain the age of eighteen years he should be placed on his ancestral guddi. This edict of the Indian Minister has been at last carried out. The following notification has been issued by the British Government:

The following is the full text of the proclamation issued at the installation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the 25th instant :

Whereas in the year 1868 the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council announced by proclamation to the chiefs and people in Mysore that His Highness Chamrajendra Wadier Bahadur, the adopted son of the late Maharaja Krishnaraj Wadiar Bahadur had been acknowledged by the Government of India as successor to Maharaja Krishnaraj Wadier and as Maharaja of the Mysore territories and declared that when His Highness should attain the age of 18 years the Government of the country would be entrusted to him subject to such conditions as might be determined at the time.

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council announces to the Chiefs and people of Mysore, by command of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India that His Highness Chamrajendra Wadier Bahadur is hereby placed in possession of the territories of Mysore and invested with the administration of the Mysore State.

And His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council declares further to the chiefs and people of Mysore that the administration of the aforesaid territories by the British Government has on this day ceased and determined.

The Raj has been restored on the following conditions :

Maisur, March 30th.—The deed of transfer of the Maisur territory to the Maharaja contains the following important heads :—

1st.—The British Government confers the country on the Maharaja and his heirs for ever.

2nd.—This usual conditions against building and repairing forts.

3rd.—The prohibiting of importing or manufacturing arms.

4th.—The increase of a military force beyond the minimum.

5th.—The prohibition of the introduction of any separate coinage.

6th.—The employment of Europeans is prohibited without the previous sanction of the British Government.

7th.—The provision is made for the establishment of British Cantonments in Maisur wherever and whenever required.

8th.—The construction and working of railway and telegraph lines whenever required.

9th.—The prohibiting of limiting of the manufactures of salt and opium.

10th.—For respecting and continuing the existing laws of revenue settlement and the existing systems of the administration.

11th.—The British Government bestows the sovereignty of Seringapatam on the Maharaja with the revenue of less than twenty thousand rupees in consideration of an addition by the Maharaja of fifty thousand rupees to the subsidy annually paid.

12th.—For the renounciation of the Maharaja's jurisdiction over the cantonment of Bangalor as distinguished from the town, and for the surrender of persons and the jurisdiction over European and British subjects.

13th.—For increase of the subsidy by ten lakhs.

This last clause will not be brought into operation before five years, as it is too important to be settled without the mature consideration of the Maharaja. The present annual subsidy amounts to 24 lakhs, or one-fifty of the gross revenue. Considering the present burdens of the Maisur state, the addition to the subsidy cannot but be regarded as increasing the difficulties of the province. The infant princes was named to-day Jaya Luksim Jaya, which being interpreted means "Victory," in compliment to the Queen Empress.

One can hardly say that there has been a mutuality in this treaty of transfer. The Maharaja was until lately a minor ; he could not be expected to understand such complicated questions as the terms of the transfer of the Raj involve ; he was naturally guided by the wisdom of the British Government, and the treaty must therefore be taken as an expression of the wishes of the Paramount Power. We hope an opportunity will be given to the Maharaja when he has fully mastered the condition of his State to revise the treaty.

On ascending the throne the Maharaja has issued this Proclamation :

"Whereas the Government of the territories of Mysore heretofore administered on our behalf by the British Government, has this day been transferred to us by the Proclamation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, dated this 25th day of March, 1881 : We do hereby notify and declare that We have this day assumed charge of the said Government ; and we call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors.

"We do hereby further declare that all laws and rules having the force of law now in force in the said territories shall continue to be in force within the said territories.

"We hereby accept as binding upon Us all grants and settlements heretofore made by the British Government within the said Territories in accordance with the respective terms thereof, except in so far as they may be rescinded or modified either by a competent Court of Law, or with the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

"We hereby confirm all existing Courts of Judicature within the said territories in the respective jurisdictions now vested in them, and we further confirm in their respective appointments the Judges and all other officers, civil and Military, now holding office within the said territories.

"For the conduct of the executive administration of the said territories under our commands and control, we have resolved to appoint a Dewan. And we, placing trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of Cettipuniam Veeravalli Rangacharlu, C. I. E., do hereby appoint the said cettipuniam Veeravalli Rangacharlu C. I. E., to be our Dewan for the conduct of the executive administration of the said territories.

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council having complied with our request to lend us the services of the present Judicial Commissioner, Mr. John Douglas Sandford, Bengal civil Service, Barrister-at-Law and Master of Arts to aid us in the administration of justice in our territories, we hereby confirm the said Mr. John Douglas Sandford in his appointment under the designation of Chief Judge of Mysore.

"We have further resolved that a Council shall be formed to be styled, 'The council of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore,' which shall consist of the Dewan for the time being as *ex-officio* President ,and of two or more members to be appointed by us from time to time. It shall be the duty of the Members of the said council to submit for our consideration their opinions on all questions relating to legislation and taxation, and on all other important measures connected with the administration of our territories and the well-being of our subjects. We are accordingly pleased to appoint—cettipunlam Veeravalli Rungacharlu, C. I. E., Dewan ex-officio President ; Trichinopoly, Rayalu Arokeasawmy Thumboo chetty Judge ex-officio Member ; Poorna Krishna Rao, and Attupakam Ratna Sabhapathy Mudaliar, to be members of the said council to hold office as such Counsellors for the term of three years, or during our pleasure.

"Given under our hand and seal at Mysore, this the 25th day of March, 1881"

"SRI CHAMARAJENDARA WODAYR."

The Maharaja undertakes a very important task. It has devolved upon him to carry out an administration which had been modelled and matured by the British Government. Now, whatever the defects of British rule, its worst enemies cannot deny that under it life and property are far more secure, law is founded on a far broader basis, and justice is far more certain and pure than under native rule. The people of Mysore have now tasted the blessings of British rule, and they are sure to grumble, if they should lose those blessings to any extent. The administration of Mysore must of necessity be carried on on the lines laid down by the British Government. But the British system is expensive, and the Mysore state is in debt in consequence of the late famine. Conscious of these circumstances the British Government had already taken steps to reduce establishments, to denude the English element as much as possible, and to employ the native agency on an extended scale.

We observe that Mr. Gordon has been appointed British Resident in the Court of Mysore, and Mr. Ranga Charlu the Dewan of the Raj. Of course for some years at least Mr. Gordon will act more than a mere Resident. He will be the virtual ruler of Mysore. He will be the friend and guide of the Maharaja, and it is right that he should occupy that position. The Maharaja cannot be expected to trust to himself entirely, nor is it desirable that he should place himself entirely in the hands of his court and advisers. The representative of the British Government in the State will naturally command great influence, and if he conducts himself with moderation and judgment, not meddling too much, but at the same time steering the vessel of the State through right channels, he will prove a tower of strength to the Maharaja. Need we say that Mr. Gordon as the past guardian of the Maharaja has a personal interest in the success of the new Raj.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE GRADUATES.

THE Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, in his address at the last convocation, dwelt at considerable length on the worldly prospects of Indian graduates. In fact it formed the *piece de resistance* in the bill of fare he laid before the guests. The picture he drew was not a cheering one. He had very little of substantial encouragement to offer, and therefore recommended knowledge for its own sake as the only incentive that should be borne in mind. And to gild the pill he said, "some of the young men whom I am now addressing may be inclined to say that in asking them to value knowledge and culture for their own sake, apart from any worldly profit which they may bring or not bring, I am asking too much and setting before them an impossible ideal. I think I am not, and I think all history shows that I am not. I believe the standard I put before you is the one which is in most countries and at most times has been commonly adopted in actual life. I believe the habit of looking upon education as of value only in proportion to its pecuniary results, whether you find it in England or in India, to be but of yesterday's growth, and its prevalence to be an outcome of the competitive system. I believe it to be unworthy alike of your Hindu ancestors in India, and of what I may call your intellectual ancestors in the West." He did not deign to explain why his audience should rise above the competitive system, which had proved so effectual in abating the nuisance of Nepotism and official favoritism. But dwelling at length on the Rishis of India and the monks of mediæval Europe, he said the Government had done, almost as much as it could do, and to remove the pressure of struggle for life the graduates should abstain from marriage, and betake to new industries. As the address was carefully written out and printed before delivery, it is to be presumed that it contains the fruit of the most matured deliberations of a profound scholar, the head of the educational institutions on this side of India, and of one who is known to have made economic questions the subjects of special study, —and that being the case the questions discussed deserve the most careful consideration. The address was specially directed to the graduates, and it was their future life that the learned gentleman was most anxious about, and the first question, therefore, which we have to ask, is, are the prospects of the graduates really so bad as to suggest the necessity of hard manual labour as the only means for their sustenance? Was the picture held forth to them of graduates holding Newton's 'Principia' in one hand and an axe in the other, felling trees in the jungles of Assam, the only prospect before them? We cannot help thinking that the case is not so bad, and that the picture is very much overdrawn. Leaving out of consideration all other walks of life, and confining our attention principally to Government service we believe the demand to be considerably in excess of the supply. The total number of graduates the Vice-Chancellor had to deal with was 233. Of these 3 passed in Civil Engineering. The University is designed for a population of over 120 millions, and we cannot believe that even the Vice-Chancellor will think 3 Civil Engineers per annum for the requirements of 120 millions of men a great deal too many. We get 20 to 30 engineers every year from the Cooper's Hill College. We do not care to say now, reduce their number, but he will permit us to suppose that the three additional ones will not in any way stand in the path of the eleeves of that College. Next, we have 9 medical graduates. As there are Medical Colleges in the North-West, we will suppose that our graduates are all intended for the 60 millions of the Bengal Government. And no one, we make bold to affirm, will urge that 9 recruits a year for upwards of 300 jails, dispensaries, and hospitals of the country and private practice in a notoriously unhealthy country will overflood the market. We next come to 37 graduates in law. Now, there are 50 zillahs in Bengal alone, and ten to fifteen different kinds of courts in each, or say 600 in all. Allowing 5 vakils to each court, the total would be 3000. Were the obituary in each zillah to amount only to 1, the number of recruits for the Bengal zillahs would be 50, of which we can afford this year only 37, showing an annual deficit of 13. To prepare the 37 B. L's. a hundred B. A's must study law for two years, the ratio of passed students being one-third of candidates. Now, the total of B. A's. passed this year was 148, and a hundred out of these must go to the Law classes, leaving 48 to be otherwise provided for. And supposing (a very unjustifiable supposition) that they all looked to Government service we have to see how they can be disposed of in the Subordinate Executive and the Educational services. There are upwards of 500 officers in the different grades of the Deputy and the Sub-Deputy Magistracies, and as the average period of service is 30 years, the ratio of retirements must be 16⅔ per annum, and between dismissal, death, and other causes 20 more may be safely calculated upon : these give a total of 36 per annum. The total of teacherships in Government schools for which B. A's. would be selected may be reckoned at 1500, and the annual number of recruits necessary for this body would be 108, giving a total of 144 for the two services, and to supply them we have an available asset of 48. This is independent of the requirements of the Governments of Assam, Punjab, Oudh and the North-

Western Provinces, and they unquestionably require more than 150 recruits a year. There are then a great number of private colleges, schools and other walks in life where the services of educated men are required, and for which the educational institutions can at present make no adequate provision. We have, lastly, 36 M. A's. to dispose of; and for them there are at least 800 Moonsiffies in the different Governments, requiring from 60 to 70 recruits a year. Thus the requirements of the public service of the Government not only afford ample field for the occupation of all our graduates, but would be able to employ treble the number of University men, if we could produce them. Thus our graduates, instead of becoming desponding, may well look hopefully for the future. What they have really to complain of are the favoritism which supersedes them for the promotion of those who have failed, the narrow-sighted policy of Government which leads to their exclusion from other than their native provinces, and the feeling of disfavour, not unoften amounting to hatred, with which they are looked upon by some of their European rulers. A certain amount of immobility, or desire to obtain their situations at their respective thresholds, also stands in their way, but that is fast fading away.

Of the many who prosecute their studies to a considerable extent but, owing to some cause or other, fail to obtain degrees, the prospects may not be quite so cheering—nay, it is frequently-repellant; but as the Vice-Chancellor did not refer to them, we will not here raise that question. We cannot, however, close this article without expressing our entire dissent from the marriage doctrine propounded by the learned Vice-Chancellor. We look upon the theory of over-population as a mere official claptrap, designed to obviate the necessity of unpleasant admissions. A fever rages violently in a district from official neglect of sanitary laws, or something worse, and the responsible officer finds the theory a convenient cloak to cover the laches of his own department. Men suffer from over-taxation, and the Governments appeal to the theory of over-population to show that over-taxation was not the cause of suffering. District after district is decimated by famine, and the cause alleged is an attempt of nature to reduce the density of population. All this is convenient enough; but mere reiteration does not suffice to establish the truth of the theory. What is wanted is positive demonstration, and this has not yet been afforded. Nothing reliable has yet been produced to show that the population has really multiplied to any material extent. Admitting, however, to avoid discussion, that the population is rapidly increasing, we beg to ask is marriage the cause of it? and can abstinence from marriage really put it down, as supposed by the Vice-Chancellor? The question does not refer to early marriage, or to improvident marriage, in regard to the impropriety of which there is no difference of opinion, but to marriage *in si* as a cause of over-population, and we repudiate altogether the idea of there existing any relation between the two as cause and effect. It is perfectly true that marriages in India are much more numerous than in England and in Europe generally; but it would be a mere begging of the question to say that the increase of population is more rapid in India than it is in Europe. Marriage, whether religious or civil, is but the form, which may be entirely suppressed without producing the slightest check on population. The cause is a natural one, and that cannot be affected by economic theories, or marital rites. In Great Britain, nay all over Europe, people are more shy of marriage than the Hindus and the Mahomedans are in India; but, looking to the hundreds of thousands who migrate from Europe every year, the man would be bold indeed who would say that that shyness has retarded the growth of population in Europe. The shyness may be convenient to individuals, but its effect on the community is positively nil. Nor is it only ineffectual; it is positively harmful to a very large extent. It tends to swell the bulk of bastardy returns in the Registrar General's annual reports, and saps the foundation of morality. The average rate of recorded illegitimacy in England is between 8 and 10; in some parts of Scotland over 19 per cent. have been recorded, so that there half-a-dozen persons cannot sit to dinner without having at an average one illegitimate among them. That shyness, again, has given rise to Mistasas and East Indians in Hindustan; to Mulattoes and Quadroons and Octaroons in North America, to Indo-Spaniards in Peru, Brazil, and Columbia, and to many other tribes in other parts of the earth. Lastly, we owe to that shyness those three dreadful skeletons in the cupboard, private lying-in houses, baby-farming, and foundling hospitals. It would be an evil day for India, if, by the advice of the Vice-Chancellor, those hated skeletons be imported to this country. Looking to the moral phase of the question, we cannot help expressing our deep regret at such a remedy having been suggested for so problematical an evil, by a gentleman in the position of the Vice-Chancellor to the pupils of our schools and colleges, and that on the occasion of a University Convocation.

BI-METALLISM AT 15½.

This is the subject of a thoughtful paper by the well-known economist Henri Cernuschi. The question of the day, as the reader is aware, is whether there should be mono-metalism or bi-metalism. On the continent as well as in the United States there is now a feeling in favour of the latter, but England does not like to join the Conference with any previous understanding for bi-metallism. We are sorry to see it stated that Mr. Gladstone has rejected the invitation to the Conference. The time has come when the currency question should be decided on a broad basis. As M. Henri Cernuschi says: "The mono-metallists were bound to fail; they *have* failed. They succeeded, indeed, in getting all the gold-coining States to cease coining silver, but they struck against an impossibility when, persisting in their enterprise, they wanted Europe to call in and demonetise its old silver coin. That coin still circulates, and by milliards. How could it have been called in and repaid with gold? Who would have bought all those crowns melted down into ingots? Who could have supplied the gold to pay for those ingots? What could have been done with those ingots? Germany, who had embraced with ardour the gold mono-metallist doctrines; Germany, who had set herself to calling in the florins and thalers, and selling them at any price in ingots beyond the frontier; Germany herself, reflecting on the colossal losses she was about to incur by continuing the ingenuous operation (she had already lost a hundred million marks) adopted in June, 1879, a manly resolution. She proclaimed that she renounced carrying further the work of de-monetisation. No more callings-in, no more sales of silver. The old thaler, therefore, still circulates; it circulates as a forced currency, and every German is bound to receive it for three gold marks. Thus the position of France and the position of Germany, though brought about by unlike causes, are now identical. Both here and there gold alone is coined; but both here and there is a glut of old silver crowns. At the Imperial Bank of Germany, as at the Bank of France, the stock of metal is composed of one-third gold and two-thirds silver." The most difficult question is what should be the ratio of weight between gold and silver money. Prior to 1785 the French ratio was 15. In that year it was raised to 15½. The following Royal declaration was thus made:

> "The ratio of the gold mare to the silver mare" (the marc was the weight used in France and several European States for weighing gold and silver), "the ratio of the gold marc to the silver marc, still unaltered in our kingdom" (the ratio 15), "no longer agrees with that which has been successively adopted in other countries" (the ratio 15½), so that a speculation arises of selling our gold coins to the foreigner. The prejudice resulting therefrom to various kinds of commerce by the already sensible diminution of gold specie in our kingdom has rendered it indispensable to ordain the new coinage" (at 15½), "as the only means of remedying the evil by removing the cause of it. By this process the relation of our gold coins to our silver coins is re-adjusted to the extent required by that which prevails among other nations, the interest in exporting them will disappear, the temptation to melt them down will no longer be excited by gain, our kingdom will no longer be injured in the exchange of metals," &c., &c.

Belgium and Switzerland afterwards adopted the French bi-metallic franc at 15½. Italy, Spain, Greece, and Roumania have also adopted it, coining, under an analogous type, lire, pesetas, drachmas, leys; this makes altogether a European population of 88 millions with francs at 15½. Germany, which numbers about 43 millions of inhabitants, is itself provided with gold coin and silver coin precisely at 15½. By the force of circumstances the 15½ appeared in the German Empire the very day when the demonetisation of the old silver and the establishment of gold monometallism were decreed. Holland had no gold as legal tender; but seeing that the coining of silver was about to be suspended all over Europe, and that that metal could no longer circulate between one State and another, she opened her Mint to the free coining of gold. But for this, Holland would have been monetarily isolated from all her neighbours. The ratio in Holland is not quite 15½, but does not sensibly differ from it, the ratio 15·60. Austria and Russia are under the paper-money system, but they have issued a good deal of silver and a good deal of gold. Both coins are at 15·45 in Austria and at 15·30 in Russia. Except Scandinavia and Portugal, where silver is only small change, every State possesses both gold and silver coins at the ratio 15½, or at ratios so near 15½ as to be practically the same thing. Let us now see how we in India are affected by the question. The Indian rupee (silver) was at a fixed par with the pound sterling (gold). This par was 1s. 10⅜d. per rupee, because the pure silver contained in a rupee weighs exactly 15½ times as much as the pure gold contained in 1s. 10⅜d. This bi-metallic par was as fixed and permanent as the monometallic par which exists between the pound sterling and gold dollars, marks, and francs. The rate of exchange, we quote M. Henri Cernuschi, oscillates round par in one direction or another according as the drafts of one country or another are few or many. The par between the dollar and the pound sterling is 4·846, because there is as much pure gold in 4·846 dollars as in a pound sterling, and yet the rate of exchange is usually some cents above or below the 4·846. The par between the English sovereign and the Australian sovereign is 1 to 1, namely identity, and yet at Melbourne people give £102 sterling for £100 sterling on London, while in London with £100 they obtain £102 on Melbourne. Everybody knows that the rate of exchange should effect a saving as compared with the cost of freight and recoinage, which would have to be incurred, if the creditor country was paid by sending it metal. It follows that the rate of exchange can oscillate round the monetary par only within a very limited range, exactly known beforehand. Thus only did the rate of the rupee oscillate till 1873 round the par of 1s. 10⅜d. The pure metal contained in an ounce of silver weighs 15½ times as much as the pure metal contained in sixty thirteen-sixteenth pence gold. This was the par between gold and silver which Paris bi-metallism imposed on London. That par was nothing else than the par of the rupee at 1s. 10⅜d. Silver, not being coinable in England, could itself serve only as a metallic remittance, destined for countries having silver money. Now it costs more to send metal to be coined than bills to be cashed in coined metal. Hence the rate of silver was subject at London to oscillations slightly less favourable than the oscillations in the rate of exchange. Inversely, bills on India being sometimes scarce in the London market, India had to be paid by sending it metal —not gold, (that metal not being legal tender in India), but silver. This silver could not be drawn from the English currency, which is gold mono-metallic; and if no packet bringing silver was in sight, the great bi-metallic reservoir, France, had to be resorted to. In that case the English sent gold to Paris to be exchanged for silver on the footing of 15½ or 15½, plus a slight bonus claimed by the bi-metallist Frenchman from the mono-metallist Englishman, for the service rendered. This would cause a slight rise, abnormal as it were, in the price of the ounce of silver. But London was subject at other times to a glut of silver ingots, and if the exchange on India were unfavourale, there might be an inducement to send silver to Paris to get gold, which could be placed out at interest in England, whereas silver not being coinable, would yield no interest. The Englishman then paid a slight bonus on gold; he gave the Frenchman rather more than 15½ of silver to procure 1 of Gold, and the rate of Indian exchange was quoted at

London a fraction lower. But these cases were extremely rare, and due solely to the inferiority of mono-metallism as compared with bi-metallism. Had England been herself bi-metallic, she would never have had to pay any bonus over the par at 15½.

M. Henri Cernuschi remarks : "To prevent the fall in exchange and to get rid of all the fall which is causing so much suffering, the old par must be recovered : 1s. 10⅞d., per rupee, and it can be recovered only by putting again into operation bi-metallism at 15½. The Indian Treasury will then no longer expend but 170 millions of rupees to obtain the £17,000,000 sterling. The Budget will then no longer include that terrible item : loss on exchange, 25 millions. (Loss on exchange is a phrase which means loss produced by the disappearance of the old French par at 15½. What a confession!) The Indian Treasury is not the only sufferer. Question the manufacturers and merchants of the United Kingdom. They manufacture, they buy, they export, but what will the rupee be worth in English money at the time they sell ? They do not know. The risk they incur on the value of the money to be received is intolerable. Commerce becomes a game of chance."

We concur. Whatever England may do if other countries will follow bi-metallism, India is sure to gain. In India a gold currency will not do, though we may have a subsidiary gold coin, we must rely on silver, and if the other countries will receive silver the Indian rupee will not fall in value.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

ON SATURDAY last the session of the Bengal Legislative Council came to a close. Five Bills have been passed during the session : 1. Port Commissioners' Loan Bill, 2. Cess Act Amendment Bill, 3. Court of Wards Amendment Bill, 4. Bengal Excise Act Amendment Bill, 5. Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has issued the following notification dated the 1st instant :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, Act V of 1881, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in council, is pleased hereby to authorize the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, throughout the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and all District Judges as defined in the said Act within the said territories, and such judicial officers as the said High court may from time to time appoint as district delegates, to receive applications for probate and letters of administration.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act :

India Office, Jan. 28, 1881.—My Lord Marquess.—Para I. The Act. No. 9 of 1878, "for the better control of Publications in Oriental Languages," has now been three years in operation, and sufficient time has probably been afforded to enable your Excellency to form some opinion as to the effects of that measure. As your Excellency is aware considerable doubts have from the first been entertained as to the expediency of the law in question, and it does not appear to me that there was any great weight of evidence for its necessity. While on the one hand, it has provoked strong feelings, discontent and resentment, and is unquestionably open to the objection that it infringes the principle, which it is the object of the Government of India to uphold of the equality before the law of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, on the other there is but little reason to think that, as regards language inimical to British rule, the character of the vernacular Press has since the passing of the Act undergone any essential change. I have nothing, therefore, before me to show that the original objections to the law of 1878 have been counterbalanced by increased security to Government, or other compensating advantages. Your Excellency is aware that the Vernacular Press Act applies not only to publications which are of a nature to excite disaffection and endanger the public peace but also to those affecting private persons and public servants. As regards the latter object, I am of opinion that nothing short of the strongest evidence of a wide-spread system of extortion and intimidation, which the provisions of the Penal Code are inadequate to restrain, can justify such exceptional legislation. But if it be indeed necessary, I should require special and pecular reason to satisfy me that in any legislation on the subject invidious exception should be permitted in favor of the English Press. The defence of the Act in its application to seditious writings is more plausible, but does not appear to be conclu ive. I am aware that it has been represented by some whose views are deserving of the highest respect, that the criminal law of India applicable to seditious libel is practically unworkable, through the effect of the explanation appended to Section 124A of the Penal Code. If this be the case, I see no reason why the existing defect in the code should not be remedied without recourse to such exceptional measures as those provided by the Act of 1878; and I would suggest, for the consideration of your Excellency in council, whether, in the event of the repeal of the Act of 1878, it may not be desirable to propose suitable amendments in some of the provisions of the Penal Code relating to seditious and libellous writings. If, as I am disposed to infer, the Vernacular Press Act has been practically inoperative, whether such a result be due to the absence of seditious writings, or to a reluctance on the part of the Government to exercise the indivious powers with which it invested them, the policy of its continuance may be considered apart from question of any amendment of the Penal code, especially as, in my opinion, the Act cannot be retained upon the statute book without being extended to the English Press, and without some judicial check being interposed at some stage of the proceedings under it, upon the action of the executive Government. In any case, without desiring to fetter the descretion of your Excellency in council as to the course which you may think to pursue on this important subject, I would invite your early consideration to the policy of the continuance of the Act of 1878. The question for your Excellency will be, not only whether repressive legislation of so exceptional a kind should be maintained at the cost of much irritation, but also whether the Act has succeeded in securing the avowed object with which it was passed? With these observations, I leave the subject to the early and careful consideration of your Excellency in Council."

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Gladstone has resolved to redeem his pledge. The order of the Secretary of State is peremptory. We think Lord Ripon might well have given effect to the instructions of the Secretary of State wiihout waiting for the opinions of the Local Governments on the subject. The requisition to the local Governments will simply multiply official correspondence, and may create difficulties, which may prove troublesome.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA has given the world another valuable product of his labours in the field of Sanscrit literature. He has translated from the original Sanskrit the Lalita-Vistara or the memoirs of the early life of Sakya Sinha. He has added notes to each chapter. The translation is literal, but the sense of the text is admirably preserved, while the notes clearly elucidate the text. Some very important historical and other facts are given in the Notes. For instance we are told that in obedience to an injunction of Sakya Sinha, and with a view to determine what should be regarded as the true Law in opposition to misconceptions which threatened to destroy the identity of the faith, the Buddhist clergy, at four different times, met in council, and compiled the canons of their religion. The first council was held under the auspices of Ajatasatru, king of Magadha, immediately after the death of Sakya, B. C. 543 ; the second, a century after, under Kalasoka ; the third under Asoka, in the year 247 B. C. ; and the fourth, under Kanishka, king of Kashmir B. C. 143. Both the dates and the number of the convocations have lately been questioned by competent scholars. It is believed that the instructions imparted by Sakya were comprised in eighty-two thousand verses—or rather divisions or distinct topics of discourse, to which were added two thousand more by his disciple and cousin Ananda, at the time of the first convocation, when he expounded the *Dharma* ; and these together constitute the Buddha scriptures. The translation of the Lalita Vistara and the Notes attached to it fully sustain the high literary reputation of Dr. Mitra.

LAST FRIDAY Sir Frederic Haines, the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces in India, left these shores. Since the Sepoy Mutiny the biggest war undertaken by our Government occurred in his time, but we must confess he did not leave any strong impress upon the course of that war. Although the plan of the campaign was chalked out by him, he was so much interfered with by Lord Lytton and his military advisers that he could hardly maintain his individuality. The internal administration of the army by Sir Frederic Haines was not distinguished by any conspicuous measures. He was a man of routine, and as such he will go down in history.

THE NESTOR of the North-West Civilians, Mr. Justice Pearson, has left India after a service extending over forty-one years. For nineteen years he was a Judge of the Sudder and High Courts of the North-Western Provinces. From his entrance into the service he shewed a judicial cast of mind, and with a few short intervals he generally stuck to the judicial line. He was a remarkable judge of facts and law, and all parties, whether winning or losing, were equally satisfied with his decisions. He was thoroughly impartial in the dispensation of justice and in the treatment of the bar. And the unanimity of feeling, with which his departure is regretted by both the Bench and the Bar, is the best testimony to his universal popularity. The scene of leave-taking which the Allahabad High Court presented on the 26 ultimo was unique. Mr. Colvin on behalf of the English bar said : "My Lord, accept on behalf of myself and of this Bar, our heartfelt thanks for the unvarying courtesy which you have shown to us, for the untiring energy and industry which have so often helped us in our daily tasks, and last, but not least, for the positiveiy absolute impartiality which has always so distinguished you in the conduct of your judicial duties." Lala Jawalapersad, the senior Government Pleader, on behalf of the Vakils of the Court, presented a farewell address, which was full of feeling. It says :

"The wide and varied experience, and the extensive and exact knowledge of the country which you acquired during so long and successful a career in different branches of the Civil Service, enabled you readily and justly to deal with intricate problems affecting the larger interests of our country and people. And it is to your credit that at the same time you have refrained from forming a predilection for any particular section of the community—a matter of great importance in India to a man in your position of power and responsibility. To the practitioners who have appeared before you, you have uniformly been kind and courteous, and the patient hearing you have always been willing to accord to every member of the profession, without distinction of creed or colour, has secured for you our heartfelt gratitude, which we feel ourselves unable to express in adequate terms."

The Chief Justice on behalf of the Judges joined the chorus and said :

"Indeed, we, the Judges who have been so long associated in the work of the Court with Mr. Justice Pearson, are perhaps better able than others to appreciate the high intelligence, the industry, care and ability by which Mr. Justice Pearson's performance of all his duties in this Court has been uniformly distinguished, and we deeply grieve to lose him. We would fain retain him with us if we could, but as that may not be. I have only to add that Mr. Justice Pearson leaves this Court with all those regretful yet warm feelings which we cherish for him as a brother and a friend."

Mr. Justice Pearson gave one reply to all these expressions of good will. We regret we cannot make room for it *in extenso*, but we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the following :

"Allow me to inform you Jawala Pershad and Ajudhia Nath, that the intimation conveyed, in the conclusion of the Vakeels' address, is particularly gratifying to me. I rejoice to think that I shall not be forgotten by you. It is impossible for me, gentlemen to leave a country which has been my home for forty years, my Indian friends and companions, and the business which has been the occupation and pleasure of my life, without some sharp pangs of regret ; but it is a great consolation and a great satisfaction to me to find that my humble efforts to discharge my duties as a Judge of the Court have been recognized and appreciated by those who are best qualified, by professional knowledge and daily observation, to estimate them. I can truly say that I have to do my best ; but whatever success has attended my endeavours has been largely owing to the very able assistance I have at all times received from my learned colleagues on the Bench and my learned friends at the Bar. Regretting not less than yourselves the dissolution of our connection, I beg to assure you that your friendly sentiments and your good wishes are warmly reciprocated by me."

May Justice Pearson long enjoy his well-earned rest !

MR. R. B. CHAPMAN, the Financial Secretary, leaves Calcutta this week *en route* to England. From the commencement of his career he gave much promise of future excellence. He first came to public notice as an Inspector of Schools under the Education Despatch of 1854. He and Mr. Hodgson Pratt were the two Civilian Inspectors, who threw their whole heart into the work, and did much in starting the new educational system. As an Inspector of Schools he came into contact with all classes of people, and thus acquired much knowledge of the country, which he turned into use in after-life. As an educational officer he warmly sympathized with the intellectual aspirations of the people, and used to take a lively interest in the cause of vernacular literature. He was a leading member of the Vernacular Literature Society, which has been since incorporated with the School-Book Society. For several years he served as the Senior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and in those days it was believed that it was his hand, which chiefly pulled the wires of the Board. And he worked with indefatigable zeal. Were it not for the cloud of the Orissa Famine his services in the Board would have merited the highest praise. He was then appointed Presidency Commissioner, and in that capacity he imparted new life into the work of his Division.

Mr. Chapman is a very laborious officer,and never thinks of delegating to his subordinates work which ought to be done by himself. This habit of his of looking into everything with his own eyes exercised a wholesome influence upon the district officers under him. On the retirement of Mr. E. H. Lushington he was appointed the Financial Secretary to the Government of India by Lord Lawrence, and in that capacity he has served five successive Viceroys for a period of about thirteen years. The Financial Secretary in these days has not the same influence which he had when there was no responsible Finance Minister, but Mr. Chapman's long connection with the deparment naturally identified him with it. Whatever emanated from that department was directly or indirectly attributed to him, but he was no more responsible for the many measures, which he was obliged to endorse with his signature than we or any body else. As Financial Secretary Mr. Chapman kept two things steadily in view, economy and even-handed justice to natives and Europeans. He was not of course successful on all occasions, but whenever the power rested with him, he did not swerve from his principles. For this reason he was not popular with his service or with the Europeans generally. Then latterly he suffered for the sake of the company he was forced to keep. Sir John Strachey was Finance Minister, and he was his mouth-piece. Mr. Chapman entertained the highest respect for the intellectual ability of Sir John, and we fear he unconsciously allowed his own broad views and generous instincts to be swayed by the heartless logic of his official master. Hence arose the belief in the public mind that Mr. Chapman had extinguished his individuality, cast away Bengal, and become quite saturated with the North-West Ieaven. But whatever the gyrations his political faith had undergone his heart had not changed. He remained the same frank, honest, and generous-hearted man he had ever been. An outsider has no idea of the mass of hard, detailed work, which he used to go through in the Financial Secretariat, and by which he used to save money to the State. Though he was a worshipper of John Strachey he had until he had fallen into the meshes of that necromancer maintained a distinct individuality of character and great independence, to which we fear was due his stagnation in the Financial Department. He is a man of great ability, industry and energy, and by his past services had established his claim to a seat in the Supreme Council, but his ways have not always been winning, and so he lost his chance more than once. This is a matter of deep regret. Mr. Chapman was a very fair specimen of Hailebury, able, honest, stout-hearted, and generous-minded. There is in his heart a rich vein of kindly sympathy for the people, and however we might have differed with him in opinion on many matters of public importance we gratefully acknowledge his generous sentiments and wishes. To his office-subordinates he was exceedingly kind, and they will sadly miss his genial presence and generous sympathy. He returns home with a broken heart, but God's will be done! Sorrow shared is sorrow soothed, and we can assure him that his sorrow is very largely shared by his native friends and acquaintances. Our best wishes attend him! Farewell!

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed: "I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks: "With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving ann reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 2nd April, 1881.

The commercial disorder which hitherto affected our several markets has during the week been somewhat removed but operations continued to be restricted.

Import.—piece-goods. This market has experienced some relief from the pressure of financial difficulties to which it has of late been thrown into. There has been some transactions of importance in Dhootees but chiefly for forward delivery in September. Those on the spot have been scanty and of minor importance. Yarns, both import and country manufactures have met with little or no demand, prices for the latter slightly dropped.

Export.—Transactions in this department of business have been confined within narrow limits.

Oil Seeds.—Nothing of importance has transpired.

Jute.—There has been better enquiry but without any change in prices:

Low to good ...	3-15 to	5-2
Darah ..	3-10 ,,	4

Rice.—About 60,000 bags of different descriptions of 2 Mds. each found buyers at the following rates:

Table gross	2-8 @	2-10
Ballam	1-10 ,,	1-14
Kheeare	1-4 ,,	1-6
Kazla	1-3 ,,	1-5
Raree	1-6 ,,	1-12
Mooghy new	1-12 ,,	2

Prices are considered easier than before.

MONETARY.

There has been no change in the position of money either in interest or discount. six per cent. continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal on loans on deposit of Govt. Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES

There has been a fair amount of business done in these and prices fluctuated much during the week, and after having attained 102-12 for fours and 110 14 for four halves they dropped at the close as following:

4%	101-14	
4½%	110-2	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There was fair demand for coal shares even at enhanced rates and the reason for which we know not.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rai Samlal Mittra, Gya.....	6	8	0
G. N. Nursingh Row, Esq., Vizagapatam	19	14	0
A. Howell Esq., c. s., Hosungabad.....	1	15	6
Nusheranje Jehangir Wadeajee Esq., Fort Bombay.....	13	0	0
Poona Native General Library,.....	3	4	0
Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.....	13	4	0
T. Sooba Ram Esq., Bangalore.....	3	5	0
Director N. B. S. Railway. Saidpore...	13	4	0
Revd. J. D. Bates Esq., Allahabad...	1	4	0
Boabo Ramdoorlub Khan, Santipore.....	17	10	0
,, Mohimchunder Bysak, Nattore.....	6	10	0
,, Brindabonchunder Ghose, Debrooghur	13	4	0
,, Nobinchunder Surmah, Sylhet.....	0	4	6
,, Monohurylal Shome, Chinsurah.....	2	0	0
,, Khettermohun Sen, Baloon.....	10	0	0
,, Sreenath Ghose, Noakhally.....	20	0	0
,, Chundercoomar Roy, Hathazaree...	10	0	0
,, Gopalchunder Acharjia Chowdry,... Mymensingh	13	4	0
,, Mritonjoy Chowdry, Monghyr.....	1	0	0
,, Brojosoonder Moitra, Dogacha.....	6	10	0
,, Benodebehary Mitra, Tipperah.....	13	4	0
,, Bissesswar Mookerji, Durbhangah...	3	0	0
,, Sreeram Chatterji, Saknarah.....	6	10	0
ERRATUM.			
For, Bissiachurn Chatterji, Read Bhagabatichurn Chatterji,.....	6	10	0

Advertisements.

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AT ALL HOURS, FREE OF CHARGE.

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WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Important Public Notice.

The Public are informed that owing to certain alterations in the main water-pipes at Tallah Pumping Station, the supply to the Town will be reduced to 3 million Gallons per day for two days, the 5th and 6th of April, the pressure will also be considerably reduced on these days, and the Public are particularly requested to economise as much as possible and arrange to store a supply beforehand.

JAMES KIMBER.

Engineer to the Corporation.

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GUARANTEED to cure cases of long standing. Warranted to be free from mercury or other injurious Drugs. In pots Rs. 2 and 4. Postage &c. as. 8.

Specific for Ringworm. In bottles as. 8 and Re. 1.

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Notice.

Wanted a competent Surveyor and Leveller for at least two months in Bhaugulpore. Salary Rs. 100. Preference will be given to those who have had experience in Surveying and Levelling connected with irrigation works. Apply with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) to X. at No. 5, Huzooree Mal's Tank Lane, Bowbazar Street, up to 12th Aprit 1881.

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Supply English, Vernacular and Sanscrit Books at publishers' rates adding 3 per cent. for Commission and other articles on moderate terms.

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For the relief of soldiers who have been disabled and of the families of those who have died during the war in Afghanistan.

		Rs.	A.	P
Amount already advertised ...		38,688	0	0
G. N. Barlow Esq., C.S.I., ...		50	0	0
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W. B. Oldham Esq., ...	20 0 0			
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10 Subscriptions aggregating	11 7 0	94	7	0
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Per Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.				
Baboo Paresnath Chowdry	100 0 0			
,, Rajendernath Rai, Bulbul Chundy ...	50 0 0			
,, Jogeswar Chatterji...	25 0 0			
J. Hennessy Esq., ...	100 0 0			
W. Wilson Esq., ...	10 0 0			
Baboo Mohendronath Banerji, Esq., ...	5 0 0			
,, Mohendronath Banerji, Pleader...	5 0 0			
,, Jogeswar Chatterji and others, Nawabgunge ..	65 0 0			
,, Rojonikant Dass ...	20 0 0			
,, Dinobundhoo Singh..	10 0 0			
,, Golukchunder Chowdry ...	5 0 0			
,, Nilmoni Dass Moonff.	5 0 0			
,, Hurrimohun Sanyal Sub-Deputy ..	5 0 0			
,, Madunmohun Sha ..	10 0 0			
,, Srinath Gupta, Depy. Magistrate ...	5 0 0			
Esmail Choudhry ...	100 0 0			
Baboo Janokinath Dass ...	20 0 0			
,, Asutosh Gupta, Depy. Magistrate ...	5 0 0			
,, Kasikinkur Sen, Depy. Magistrate ...	5 0 0			
Sarif Mahomed Sha, Zemindar ..	25 0 0			
Kamerudden Sha, Zemindar	25 0 0			
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R. Porch Esq., Magistrate	50 0 0			
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Raja Surjakant Acharjea Bahadoor ...	25 0 0			
Babu Bonomali Dass ...	20 0 0			
M.F. Beamish Esq., District Supperintendent ..	10 0 0			
15 Subscriptions each 2				

Rupees and under aggregating ...		29	0	0	884	0 0
Per Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Bhaugulpore Division and					
W. B. Martin Esq., ...		5	0	0		
Moulvi Mahamed Hyder of Singhia ...		10	0	0		
Baboo Nimchand of Kissengunge ...		15	0	0		
Haje Abdullah Khan of Charia ...		10	0	0		
Moulvi Bahadur Ali, Muktear Kissengunge ..		5	0	0		
Moni Ram Sao of Kissengunge ...		5	0	0		
Kapa Lall Modi of Kissengunge ...		5	0	0		
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T. A. Dixon Esq., ...		10	0	0		
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Mr. Tweedie ...		25	0	0		
,, Charles ..		10	0	0		
D. Morison Esq., ...		5	0	0		
Mr. Mackenzie ...		5	0	0		
Lord Ulick Browne ..		50	0	0		
Mr. Edwards ...		10	0	0		
,, Stach ...		5	0	0		
Rajah Promothonath Roy Bahadur of Dighapatea		200	0	0		
Mr. Simpson ...		10	0	0		
Mahomed Ravhid Khan Chowdhury ...		25	0	0		
Mr. Gallois ...		10	0	0		
Babu Ramrutton Bharoti...		5	0	0		
,, Lalitmohun Sen ...		5	0	0		
Kazi Azharali ...		5	0	0		
Baboo Barodakant Chowdry		10	0	0		
W. H. Grimley Esq., ...		20	0	0		
Babu Purnochunder Ghose		5	0	0		
Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each aggregating ...		10	0	0	510	0 0
Hon'ble G.C. Paul C.I.E. ...					500	0 0
E. I. Trevelyan Esq., ...					50	0 0
F. Agnew Esq., ...					10	0 0
W. M. Das Esq., ...					10	0 0
W. C. Bonnerji Esq., ..					50	0 0
Per Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.						
Dr. Z. A. Ahmud ...		5	0	0		
Rajkumari Daby ...		5	0	0		
3 Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each ...		3	0	0	13	0 0
				Rs.	41,056	3 0

Calcutta, 31st March 1881. H. W. I. WOOD, *Honorary Treasurer.*

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In this story the reader will meet with any gratification which may suit his taste. The trial of a lover, the knowledge of resignation on the part of an ascetic and devotee, the discovery of the sources of distress and grief of the poor and aggrieved, the ignorance and want of perception of the infidel, the cunning adroitness of the licentious, the descriptions of the heroic virtue, of peace and compassion for the satisfaction of martial spirits, these and in such others are delineated in the book with great force and spirit. Price of each part annas four cash and for the whole book Re. 1-14 cash. Publisher Rajender Lall Ghose, Office No. 2, Tullah, in the North Suburbs of Calcutta.

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WONDERFUL MAGICAL ILLUSIONS OF ANY KIND YOU DESIRE.

In this book will be found methods of exhibiting surprising magic scenes, and giving clues to discovering the thoughts of others, amazing fire-works, extraordinary feat of making three varieties of mangoes grow on a tree produced from a seed planted in the course of an hour; making a tree of any kind blossom and bear fruit immediately on the sowing of its seed, showing artificial snakes in a room and making them vanish, bringing forth figures of birds and animals, making men assume the form of females, emitting solar rays from ones own body, producing at pleasure frogs, snakes, centipedes and other vermin; vanishing oneself in the presence of company, artificially destroying life, stupefying, charming; holding converse with the dead, walking on a river as if on land, disclosing hidden secrets by the process of making a tube or *batti* or pot move in the required direction, passing out snake and dog poison from persons bitten and similar other large varieties of wonderful and astonishing processes described in detail. Three parts of the book only have been published, but they will not be issued to Mofussil purchasers without pre-payment of the price of twelve parts.

Price in advance for one year Re. 1-14.

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Letters and remittances may be sent to the above at his office No. 22, Ooryaparah Lane, near Wellington Square, Insufficiently paid and bearing letters will not be received.

MAP-DRAUGHTSMAN.

Wanted for the office of th e Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Ind ia a neat and careful Draughtsman for the prepara tion of Charts and other mechanical drawing, salary Rs. 25, rising to Rs. 35 per month. Applicats to attend with specimens of their work at the Meteorological Office, 4 Middleton Row, between the hours of 12 and 5. P. M. on any day before Friday 8th April.

HENRY F. BLANFORD.
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Dated, Calcutta, the 30th March 1881.

বান্ধব সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু কালী প্রসন্ন ঘোষ প্রণীত "নারি জাতি বিষয়ক প্রস্তাব" মূল্য ১৷৷০ টাকা, ডাক মাসুল /১০ ও "প্রভাত চিন্তা" দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ মূল্য ৸০ ডাক মাসুল /০ কলিকাতা ৫৫ নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে প্রাপ্তব্য বান্ধবের কলিকতাস্থ গ্রাহকবর্গ আমার নিকট মূল্য দিলেই সম্পাদক পাইবেন।

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